REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928

Rangoon
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma
1929

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HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE :

Rangoon, the 9th September 1929.

FROM

MR. H. F. DUNKLEY, M.A., I.C.S., *Barrister-at-Law,*
Registrar, High Court, Rangoon,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.—*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Burma for the year* 1928.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice and Judges to forward the accompanying Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Burma for the year 1928.

2. Imperial Judicial Statements Nos. 25, 26, 33 to 36 (Criminal) and Provincial Judicial Statements A to E (Criminal) accompany the Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. F. DUNKLEY,
Registrar.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma

For the Year 1928.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The total number of cases brought before the Criminal Courts of the Province during the year 1928 was 137,290, which is a further increase of 1,325 cases over the figures of 1927, and this increase was not merely an increase of petty offences under Special and Local Acts but included an increase of 865 cases under the Indian Penal Code, the number of cases under which was almost the same as the number in 1926. The statistics of the year 1927 showed a very slight decrease in the volume of important crime, but this diminution has not been maintained. In the year under report, although there was a decrease of 22 cases of robbery and dacoity, offences affecting life and grievous hurt cases both increased considerably. It is evident that the limit has not yet been reached and that the volume of crime still tends to increase year by year. The increase in the number of offences before the Courts occurred mainly in the Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Henzada and Amherst Districts. In most other districts, except Mandalay, where there was a further welcome reduction in the volume of crime, the figures of the number of cases brought before the Courts were practically stationary. Tharrawaddy and Pegu were by far the most criminal districts, with Bassein, Henzada, and Magwe running them very close. The volume of crime in these districts is almost incredible. The special legislative measures which have been taken to deal with crime, so far as the Criminal Courts are concerned, are the Whipping (Burma) Amendment Act, VIII of 1927, and the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, V of 1928, which introduces a special procedure for Sessions trials with a view to expediting the trial of the accused after his arrest. As regards the first Act, the Hon'ble Judges regret that Sessions Judges and Magistrates have made so little use of its provisions, which render a large number of additional offences punishable with

whipping in addition to imprisonment, that it is impossible to say whether a proper application of a sentence of whipping in addition to imprisonment in suitable cases would have any effect on the volume of crime or not. The latter Act, which brings the procedure in a Sessions trial into line with that of a Magistrate's case, was extended to the districts of Tharrawaddy and Pegu only after the close of the year under report, and hence it is too early yet to gauge the effect of its provisions.

2. The question of providing a Magistracy capable of dealing with this enormous volume of crime has again been a matter of extreme difficulty and the Judicial Services have once more been taxed to the utmost to fill appointments of Additional Magistrates. Unfortunately in the year under report a number of officers with special powers retired from the Services, and the number of Officers on whom these powers were conferred during the year has been insufficient to make up the deficiency. Serious crime falls mainly on the shoulders of the Special Power Magistrates, and the fact that at the close of 1928 there were in the Province only 93 Magistrates actually exercising special powers has created an extremely difficult situation.

Imperial Statement No. 26.

3. The total number of original cases decided by the Criminal Courts in Burma during the year 1928 was 130,848, to which number must be added 5,289 Miscellaneous cases. The number of appeals decided increased by over 1,000 to 15,515.

At the end of the year there were in the Province the following Judges and Magistrates actually exercising either appellate or original criminal powers or both :—

Imperial Statement No. 25.

11 High Court Judges.
23 Sessions Judges.
12 Additional Sessions Judges.
39 District Magistrates, two of whom were also Additional Sessions Judges.
6 Additional District Magistrates.
3 First Class Magistrates with Appellate Powers.
93 Magistrates invested with Special Powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
213 other First Class Magistrates.
236 Second Class Magistrates.
75 Third Class Magistrates.
4 Special Magistrates empowered under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
143 Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and
4 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

II.—THE HIGH COURT.

4. **Sessions.**—Including one special Sessions for the trial of a member of the crew of the S.S. " Pegu " for an offence committed at sea, 7 criminal Sessions were held during the year 1928. Twenty-nine cases were committed to the Sessions Court during the year, and all of them were decided. The noteworthy feature of the criminal Sessions of the High Court during 1928 was the committal to Sessions of no less than six defamation cases. These were cases brought by European Officers of the Rangoon Port Commissioners and the Burma Railways against Indian subjects, which therefore had to be committed to Sessions under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Another such case was a case under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code against a non-commissioned Officer of a British Regiment. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statements A and B.

The number of persons under trial during the year was 39, of whom 18 were convicted and 21 acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number tried was 46·15, which is very unsatisfactory. The percentage was particularly low in murder cases, of which there were 11 cases involving 15 persons, of whom 4 were convicted and 11 acquitted. Of the 4 persons convicted, 3 were sentenced to death, and one to transportation for life. There were 4 cases, involving 5 persons, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, all of whom were convicted. Of these 5 persons 1 was convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and the remainder under section 304. There were 4 cases, involving 9 persons, of robbery and dacoity, of whom 3 were convicted and 6 acquitted. The remaining cases were hurt (3), defamation (6), and criminal assault (1).

The duration of Sessions trials in the High Court was 58 days, as compared with 50 days in 1927. The increase of duration was due to the very long durations of the defamation cases, which were strenuously contested.

5. **Appeals.**—The number of criminal appeals filed in the High Court during the year was 1,875, a slight reduction of 6 appeals on the figures of the previous year. With 174 appeals pending from the previous year there were 2,049 appeals for disposal. The further reduction in the number of appeals filed is satisfactory. The duration of appeals at Rangoon was 36 days, as in the previous year, but the duration at Mandalay increased from 18 days to 26 days, which increase was due to appeals arising out of the Shwebo rebellion case. Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statements A and E.

One thousand nine hundred and thirty appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving only 119 appeals pending at the close of the year, as compared with 174 in 1927. The number pending at Rangoon was 112, and at Mandalay 7.

Appeals against Convictions.

The number of appeals against convictions filed at Rangoon during the year decreased slightly from 1,665 in 1927 to 1,653, making with the cases pending from the previous year 1,824 appeals for disposal. One thousand seven hundred and seventeen appeals were disposed of, with an average duration of 35 days, which is the same as in the previous year. Only 107 appeals were pending at the close of the year, as compared with 171 at the end of 1927.

The total number of persons whose appeals against their convictions were before the High Court at Rangoon was 2,033, as compared with 2,079 in 1927. The appeals of 1,917 persons were decided, leaving those of only 115 persons pending at the close of the year, as compared with 260 in the previous year. The appeals of 937 persons were rejected summarily, and the convictions and sentences of 505 persons were confirmed after hearing, while the sentences of 8 persons were enhanced. The convictions of 231 persons were reversed, and the sentences of 229 were reduced or otherwise altered, and new trials were ordered in the cases of 3 persons. The appeal of one person abated owing to his death and the proceedings were quashed in the cases of 4 persons. The percentage of confirmation was 75, which is the same as in the previous year.

At Mandalay the number of appeals instituted during the year was 206, making with two pending from the previous year 208 for disposal, of which 201 were disposed of, leaving 7 appeals pending at the end of the year, as against two at the end of 1927. The duration at Mandalay increased from 17 days to 26 days for the reason already stated. The total number of persons whose appeals against their convictions were before the High Court at Mandalay was 264, as against 234 in 1927. The appeals of 251 persons were disposed of, and those of 13 persons were pending at the close of the year. The appeals of 78 persons were rejected summarily, and the convictions and sentences of 74 persons were confirmed after hearing. The convictions of 48 persons were reversed, and the sentences of 45 persons were reduced or otherwise altered. In the cases of 6 persons new trials were ordered. The percentage of confirmation at Mandalay was only 61, as compared with 78 in 1927. This decline in the percentage of confirmation is unsatisfactory, and does not speak well of the magisterial work in Upper Burma during the year.

Appeals against Acquittals.

Thirteen appeals against acquittals were preferred by the Local Government before the High Court at Rangoon during 1928, as compared with 11 in 1927. With one appeal pending from 1927 there were 14 appeals for disposal, of which 9 were decided, leaving 5 appeals pending at the close of the year. The duration of appeals from acquittals at

Rangoon rose very considerably from 169 days to 243 days. The increase in duration is attributed to the difficulty of serving notices on the respondents in almost all the cases, but the same reason for a very considerable increase of duration was given last year, and it would seem that the Officers of the Appellate Side have not taken sufficient interest in the service of these notices and have failed to bring to notice the laxity of the district authorities in this regard. The number of persons concerned in these appeals was 23. The appeals were successful in the cases of 8 persons, and unsuccessful in the cases of 4, while those of 11 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the successful appeals 3 were against acquittals by the Sessions Judge of Arakan.

At Mandalay the Local Government filed 3 appeals against acquittals all of which were decided, with an average duration of 27 days, which is a great improvement on the duration of 84 days in the previous year. The number of persons concerned in these appeals was 10, and all the appeals were unsuccessful.

6. **Revisions.**—Two-thousand and thirty proceedings in revision were instituted in the High Court at Rangoon during 1928, and 898 at Mandalay, as compared with 1,730 and 654, respectively, in the previous year. With the proceedings pending from the previous year, there were 2,129 cases for disposal at Rangoon and 933 at Mandalay. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight cases were disposed of at Rangoon and 888 at Mandalay, leaving pending at the end of the year 161 cases at Rangoon and 45 at Mandalay, as against 99 and 35 cases, respectively, in the previous year. This increase in the pending file is commensurate with the increased number of cases before the Court. The average durations of revision proceedings were 23 days at Rangoon and 22 days at Mandalay, as compared with 41 days and 20 days respectively in 1927. Of the proceedings instituted at both Rangoon and Mandalay, only 31 per cent. were instituted on applications by parties and the remaining proceedings were called by the Court of its own motion. There was, however, only a very small decrease on the figures of the previous year in the actual number of applications by parties for revision.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statements A and E.

At Rangoon the cases of 3,105 persons were dealt with on revision, as compared with 2,795 in 1927. Of these, 1,654 were rejected, 416 had their sentences confirmed or enhanced, the sentences of 203 persons were reduced or otherwise altered, the convictions of 471 persons were reversed or quashed, and in the cases of 120 persons new trials were ordered. The cases of 241 persons were pending at the close of the year.

At Mandalay the cases of 1,343 persons were dealt with on revision, and of these 785 were rejected, 296 persons had their sentences confirmed or enhanced, the convictions of 138 were reversed or quashed,

in the cases of 67 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, and new trials were ordered in the cases of 7 persons. The cases of 50 persons were pending at the close of the year.

At Mandalay there was an increase in both the number of revision proceedings instituted on application and the number instituted on the Court's own motion, but the Judge at Mandalay called of his own motion for over 200 more cases than were so called in the previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that in the middle of the year it was discovered that in Upper Burma the majority of the convictions under the Excise Act in respect of *tari* were illegal, as Magistrates generally did not understand the law on the subject. Consequently for some time all Excise cases in which *tari* was concerned from all districts were called and examined. At Rangoon the number of cases instituted on application of parties was slightly less than in the previous year, but a much larger number of cases was called by the Court. At the same time there was a considerable decrease of average duration, from 41 to 23 days, at Rangoon. The calling of cases in larger numbers for examination and the more rapid disposal of such cases was made possible by the fact that certain routine judicial work of the criminal Judges was delegated to the Registrar, and in consequence there was more time for dealing with revisional work.

Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statements A and B.

7. **References.**—During the year under report, 143 cases only in which sentences of death had been passed by Courts of Session were referred to this Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 184 cases in 1927 and 199 in 1926. This decrease in the number of sentences of death referred is remarkable as the number of murder cases before the Courts during the year showed an increase on the number of the previous year. With 12 cases pending from the previous year, there were 155 cases for disposal, of which number 140 cases were decided, leaving 15 cases pending at the end of the year.

Sentences of death passed on 174 persons were involved in these references, as compared with 227 persons in 1927. Only 92 sentences were confirmed, which is a very high percentage of interference by the High Court. Sentences on 39 persons were reduced, 23 persons were acquitted, and in the case of 1 person a new trial was ordered. One person was executed, in respect of a death sentence passed in another case, during the pendency of his reference, which thereupon abated. The cases of 18 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The average duration of references was again 32 days, the same as in the previous year.

8. **General.**—The results of the year's working of the criminal Appellate Side of the High Court were satisfactory, particularly in the matter of revisions. The system, which had been in force since the

latter part of 1925, of having a special Criminal Bench of two Judges sitting constantly to deal with the criminal work was found to be unnecessary during the year under report. Ordinarily the murder appeals were taken up by the second Civil Bench on the first two days of the week, and one Judge was able to cope with the whole of the single-Judge criminal work. Only when the murder appeals in any week were particularly numerous or a heavy single-Judge appeal, occupying a considerable time in argument, was down for hearing, was it found necessary to allot two Judges for the criminal work of the Court. This result, which is a great economy of the time of the Judges, has been obtained through the Registrar taking over judicial and *quasi*-judicial routine work with which the Judges of the Appellate Side previously used to be overburdened.

9. **Privy Council Appeals.**—Two applications for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, which were pending at the close of the year 1927, were both dismissed during the year under report. No application for leave to appeal was filed during the year.

III.—COURTS OF SESSIONS.

10. **Sessions Divisions.**—There was no change in the Sessions Divisions during the year under report. The Additional Sessions Judges of the Arakan, Magwe-Minbu, and Myingyan-Pakôkku Divisions remained still on a temporary basis throughout the year, although it is recognised that these appointments must be made permanent, and orders sanctioning the appointments permanently are only delayed pending decision on the question of the status of Additional District and Sessions Judges. The Sessions Judge of the Toungoo Division applied for assistance in the shape of an Additional Sessions Judge during the year under report, and the Hon'ble Judges agreed that, owing to the very great increase in the criminal work of this Division, both Sessions trials and appeals, the Sessions Judge is overworked and ought to have assistance. Consequently proposals for the temporary appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge for this Division were submitted to the Local Government in December 1928, but orders thereon have not been received up to the time of writing this report.

11. **Sessions Trials.**—The number of cases committed to Sessions during the year 1928 was 923 involving 1,672 persons, as compared with 944 cases involving 1,786 persons in 1927. There has thus been a small decrease in the number of cases committed and a considerable decrease in the number of persons involved. This decrease is due to the instructions issued from this Court that only serious cases of dacoity and robbery, which could not be adequately dealt with by Special Power Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

Magistrates, should be committed to Sessions. The largest numbers of cases were committed in the Sessions Divisions of Tharrawaddy (75), Myingyan-Pakôkku (66), Arakan (64), Pegu (63), Magwe-Minbu (58), Prome-Thayetmyo (54), Toungoo (53), Henzada (52), and Shwebo-Katha (52). These are practically the same Divisions as those mentioned for a heavy file of Sessions cases in the previous year, save that Henzada has now been added to the list. In only two other Sessions Divisions, namely, Insein and Myaungmya, were more than 40 cases committed, and in 7 Sessions Divisions less than 25 cases were committed in each. The Tharrawaddy district now heads the list for the largest number of Sessions cases committed in any single district, or even in any Division, and at the same time this district had in the year under report the largest number of Magisterial cases. For a single district Pegu had, with the exception of Tharrawaddy, many more Sessions cases than any other district. There were considerable increases in the number of Sessions cases committed in the Sessions Divisions of Henzada, from 32 to 52 ; Myaungmya, 28 to 42 ; Yamèthin, 20 to 34; Tharrawaddy, 63 to 75, and Arakan, 55 to 64. In the following Sessions Divisions there was a considerable decline in the number of Sessions Trials :—Prome-Thayetmyo, 82 to 54 (there being a decrease of 24 Sessions cases in the Thayetmyo district alone), Shwebo-Katha, 68 to 52; Thatôn, 29 to 16; Sagaing-Lower Chindwin, 43 to 29; Tavoy-Mergui, 37 to 25; Pegu, 71 to 63; Hanthawaddy, 26 to 16, and Pyapôn, 27 to 18. No explanations of these considerable variations in the figures have been suggested by Sessions Judges. The districts in which the number of Sessions trials was large are generally accepted as being the most criminal districts of the Province, although it is astonishing that in the Bassein District, where the Magisterial work was exceptionally heavy during the year, the number of Sessions trials decreased still further from 38 to 36. In the Thayetmyo and Thatôn districts there appears to have been a genuine decrease of serious crime, and in both districts the large increases of Sessions trials reported in 1927 have been followed by equally large reductions in the year under report. In Thatôn the figures have returned to normal. In Thayetmyo the number of Sessions cases, namely 20, was less than it has been at any time during the last ten years. In Pyapôn also it is alleged that there has been a real reduction of crime of all descriptions, and this would appear to receive confirmation from the fact that in 1926 the number of Sessions trials was 49, while in the year under report it was only 18. In Shwebo-Katha the reduction of Sessions trials was no doubt due to the fact that the lawless elements concerned in the Bandaka rebellion were arrested and placed under trial during the year. No explanations are offered for the decreases in the number of Sessions trials in the Tavoy-Mergui, Pegu, and Hanthawaddy Divisions.

There were 61 Sessions trials pending from 1927, and hence there were altogether 984 cases before the Courts of Session for disposal.

Nine hundred and twenty-four cases were decided, leaving 60 cases pending at the close of the year. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four witnesses were examined in Courts of Session, which is a decrease on the figures of 1926 and 1927, but still in excess of the number examined in 1925.

The duration of Sessions trials increased still further by one day to 42 days, which is not satisfactory. The durations of Sessions trials were creditable in Meiktila (24), Ma-ubin (26), Prome (31), and Myingyan-Pakôkku (34). The durations in Tharrawaddy, Toungoo and Ma-ubin, namely, 49, 46, and 26 days, respectively, which were mentioned in last year's report as having durations of over 50 days, showed improvement on the figures of the previous year. The reduction of the duration in Ma-ubin, from 58 to 26 days, was very creditable. In the following Sessions Divisions only were the durations over 50 days, namely Mandalay-Kyauksè (70), Myaungmya (55), and the Frontier Division (51). The Sessions Judge of Myaungmya was heavily pressed with civil work throughout the year, but there is no excuse for the excessive duration at Mandalay. The durations in the Divisions of Yamèthin, Thatôn, Sagaing, Bassein, and Insein, which were mentioned for very low durations last year, unfortunately increased considerably in the year under report.

The number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session was 1,790, as compared with 1,894 in 1927. (The number mentioned in the report for 1927, *viz.*, 2,079, included persons whose cases were referred to Sessions Courts under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Seven hundred and thirty-seven persons were convicted, 166 persons on whom sentences of death were passed had their sentences referred to the High Court for confirmation, 706 persons were acquitted, 4 persons died while under trial, and 177 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. Including the persons on whom sentences of death were passed, the percentage of conviction was slightly over 56, which is a further reduction on the low figure, namely 58, of the previous year.

The highest percentages were in Thayetmyo (91), Myaungmya (82), Pyapôn (71), Yamèthin (70), Magwe (67), Myingyan (66), Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy (64), Ma-ubin (63) and Frontier (61). The percentages were below 50 in Amherst (38), Sagaing (38), Toungoo (42), Pegu (44), Arakan (44), Insein (45) and Shwebo (47).

The Sessions Judge of Bassein has reported that the fall in the percentage of convictions in his Court was due to the fact that the District Magistrate had instructed committing Magistrates that in Committal inquiries the accused should be presumed guilty until he proved his innocence, and in consequence a number of cases in which there was no chance of conviction were committed to Session. It is hoped that this astonishing view is not generally held by District Magistrates. In the Divisions named above the percentages of

convictions were very low indeed, and in all Divisions, except those first mentioned, the percentage was below 60. These figures cannot be viewed with any satisfaction, and there is something wrong in a Sessions Division where a percentage of conviction of less than 50 is returned in Sessions trials. The Sessions Judges of the Divisions last named have given no reasons for the low percentage of convictions in trials before them, and an enquiry into the causes thereof would appear to be necessary.

Six hundred and thirty-seven appeals from Sessions Courts were disposed of by the High Court during the year. The sentences were reversed or reduced or new trials ordered in 201 appeals. The percentage of interference in the High Court was much higher than it ought to be.

The Sessions Judge of Magwe tried one Sessions case with the aid of a jury, on the ground that the accused was an European British subject. It is astonishing that the Sessions Judge should not be aware that the privilege of an European British subject to claim trial by jury was taken away in 1923. In Burma, under the existing law, no trial by jury can be held except in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein.

Provincial Statement C.

12. **References.**—One hundred and ten cases, involving 110 persons, were referred to Courts of Session under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 180 cases in 1927 and 351 cases in 1926. The further decrease in the number of cases referred is not due to any cessation of activity under the preventive sections during the year under report, as the number of persons ordered to furnish security decreased by only 498. It is due to the fact that Magistrates generally did not call upon respondents to furnish security for a longer period than one year, except in very clear cases which were likely to survive examination in the Sessions Court. The numbers of reference cases were highest in the districts of Pyapôn (21), Ma-ubin (20), Thatôn (12), Tharrawaddy (10) and Henzada (10). The numbers were inconsiderable in all other districts. With the two cases pending from the previous year, there were altogether 112 references for disposal before the Sessions Courts. One hundred and seven cases were decided during the year, leaving 5 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the persons whose cases were decided, 99 were ordered to furnish security and only 8 were discharged.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

13. **Appeals to Courts of Session.**—The total number of appellants who preferred appeals to Courts of Session during 1928 was 10,399, as against 9,956 in 1927. There was thus a considerable increase in the number of appeals preferred, corresponding to the increase in the number of cases decided by Magistrates. Including those pending from the previous year, the appeals of 10,706 persons were before the

Courts for disposal. The appeals of 10,508 persons were decided, leaving those of only 198 pending at the close of the year, as compared with 307 in 1927. This is a very satisfactory diminution of the pending file. The appeals of 7,406 persons were dismissed, the convictions of 1,637 were reversed, in the cases of 1,258 persons the sentences were altered or reduced, and in those of 8 persons the proceedings were quashed, while in those of 126 persons a new trial was ordered. The cases of 7 persons were referred for revision to the High Court, and 66 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals. The Sessions Judges of Tharrawaddy (881), Magwe (723), Pegu (654), Myingyan (605), Bassein (569), Myaungmya (566), Henzada (555), and Shwebo (508), all had more than 500 appeals for disposal. With the exception of Henzada, these are much the same Divisions as those which had a very high number of appeals in the previous year. There were considerable reductions in the number of appeals for disposal in the Arakan Division, from 568 to 491; Pegu, from 739 to 654; Bassein, from 641 to 569; Magwe, from 821 to 711, and Mandalay, from 478 to 396. But there were large increases in the number of appeals in the Divisions of Insein, from 408 to 454 ; Tharrawaddy, from 562 to 881; Henzada, from 386 to 555 ; Toungoo, from 371 to 439; Yamèthin, from 229 to 327; Shwebo, from 430 to 508; and Myingyan, from 546 to 605. The further reduction in the number of appeals before the Sessions Judge of Bassein is remarkable, as the number of criminal cases before the Magistrates of that district actually increased during the year under report. The great increase in the number of appeals in Henzada corresponds to the increase in the number of criminal cases in that district. The figures of other districts do not call for comment.

The average duration of appeals generally in Courts of Session was 12 days, which is the same as last year. The highest durations occurred in the Divisions of Sagaing (20), Magwe (18), Frontier (16), Pegu (14), Bassein (14), Pyapôn (14), Shewbo (14), and Mandalay (14). In no Division was the duration of appeals excessive, but in those Divisions which have for the second year in succession been mentioned for high durations of appeals steps should be taken in the current year to dispose of appeals with more expedition.

The general percentage of confirmation was 71, as against 72 in 1927. Apart from the Hill District of Arakan, where the percentage of confirmation was 100 but the number of appeals was only three, the highest percentages were in Thatôn (86), Amherst (78), Thayetmyo (77), Myaungmya (76), and Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Ma-ubin and Yamèthin (75). The only percentages below 70 were Arakan (64), Tharrawaddy (67), Pegu (69), Prome (67), Henzada (65), Pyapôn (66), Tavoy (68), Meiktila (69), Shwebo (60) and Mandalay (61). The Hon'ble Judges are pleased to note that there was no percentage of confirmation below 60.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

14. **Revisions.**—The total number of persons concerned in proceedings in revision before Courts of Session, including those pending from the previous year, was 12,131, as against 12,500 in 1927. The constant decrease in the amount of revision work done by Sessions Judges is unsatisfactory. Eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one proceedings were disposed of, and in these the proceedings of lower Courts were confirmed in 11,504 cases, and 220 cases were submitted to the High Court with recommendations to reverse or modify the decisions of the lower Courts. Out of these cases, in 94 cases a new trial was ordered, 4 convictions were reversed, 1 sentence was enhanced, and 8 proceedings were quashed. The Sessions Judge of Myaungmya was again most active in revision, as he reviewed the cases of more than 1,700 persons. Ten other Sessions Judges reviewed the cases of over 500 persons. The amount of revision work performed was adequate in all Divisions except Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Sagaing, Yamèthin, and the Frontier Divisions. In the Frontier Division the cases of only 21 persons were taken up in revision, in Ma-ubin of 24 only, and in Sagaing of 43 only. The amount of revision work done by the Sessions Judges of these three Divisions was most inadequate.

The average duration of revisions was further reduced from 13 to 8 days, but this reduction of duration is really due to the fact that the duration of revisions is now being correctly calculated. The highest durations were in the Divisions of Ma-ubin (31), Shwebo (26), Magwe (21), Pyapôn (17), and Yamèthin (17). It is noticeable that durations were, generally speaking, highest where the revision work performed was least. It is hoped that the Sessions Judges of the Divisions mentioned will perform an adequate amount of revision work with proper expedition during the current year.

IV.—COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

Imperial Statement No. 25.

15. **The Magistracy.**—The number of stipendiary Magistrates not exercising appellate powers was 617 at the end of 1928, an increase of 15 on the figures of the previous year. The number of First Class Magistrates remained the same as last year, namely, 306, but the number of Second Class Magistrates increased by 38 to 236. The number of First Class Magistrates in the Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services increased by 5 to 123. The position therefore remained practically the same as it was at the end of 1927, and cannot be considered as satisfactory. As pointed out in last year's report, a Second Class Magistrate is of very little use in this Province, and until the number of First Class Magistrates reaches at least 350 the Magistracy will always be short of actual requirements.

16. **Courts of District Magistrates.**—At the close of the year 1928 there were, outside Rangoon, four Additional District Magistrates,

namely, in the Akyab, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Lower Chindwin districts. The Collector and the Special Collector of Rangoon were also Additional District Magistrates for the Rangoon Town District. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B

The number of original cases tried by District Magistrates continues to decrease, and in the year 1928 only 649 cases were brought to trial in Courts of District Magistrates, as against 766 in the previous year. Attention to this important matter has been drawn in successive annual reports for many years, and the Hon'ble Judges view with grave concern the reluctance of most District Magistrates to try original criminal cases.

With 38 cases pending from 1927, there were 687 cases, involving 1,264 persons, for disposal in District Magistrates' Courts. Six hundred and forty-eight cases, involving 1,175 persons, were decided during the year, leaving 39 cases pending at the close of the year. The largest number of cases tried in Courts of District Magistrates were in Rangoon (146), Akyab (61), Sandoway (58), Pegu (42), Minbu (41), Lower Chindwin (35) and Shwebo (34). Except in the districts of Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Prome, Salween, Minbu, Meiktila and Myitkyina, no District Magistrate personally tried any considerable number of original criminal cases.

Of the cases tried, 219 were disposed of under special powers, 365 under ordinary powers, and 64 under summary powers. The average duration of cases in District Magistrates' Courts was 33 days, the same as last year. A decrease in this average duration ought to be attained.

Four thousand nine-hundred and forty-seven witnesses were examined, a further decrease of 1,247 on the number examined in 1927.

17. **Appeals to District Magistrates.**—Three-thousand five hundred and eighty-one appeals were filed before District Magistrates in 1928, as compared with 3,220 in 1927, an increase of 361 appeals, which brings the figures almost up to those of 1926. There were 101 appeals pending from 1927, and consequently there were in all 3,682 appeals for disposal. Three thousand six hundred and three appeals were decided, with an average duration of 12 days, leaving only 79 appeals pending at the close of the year. Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

The total number of appellants before District Magistrates' Courts was 5,060, as against 4,305 in 1927, and 4,878 in 1926. There was thus a considerable increase in the number of appeals filed and an even greater increase in the number of persons concerned in those appeals. This increase of appeals before District Magistrates probably corresponds to the increase in the number of Second Class Magistrates. The appeals of 881 persons were dismissed summarily, and the convictions of 1,584 persons were confirmed after hearing. In the cases of 860 persons the sentences were altered or reduced, and the convictions of 1,299 persons were reversed. In the cases of 110 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in those of 164 persons a new trial was

ordered. The cases of 10 persons were referred to the High Court, and 28 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals. The appeals of 124 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The percentage of confirmation to the total number of persons whose appeals were decided was only 50, which is a further reduction on the low percentage of confirmation of the previous year, namely, 52. The percentage varied between 30 in the Thatôn and Minbu districts, and 75 in Insein. The highest percentages of confirmation were in the districts of Insein (75), Thayetmyo (66), Katha (62), Lower Chindwin (62), Shwebo (61), Bhamo (61), Tharrawaddy (60), Henzada (60) and Ma-ubin (60). The percentage of confirmation was below 50 in no less than 16 districts, and was below 40 in the districts of Pakôkku, Myaungmya, Thatôn, and Minbu. The Hon'ble Judges recognise that interference on appeal is likely to be more frequently necessary in the appeals heard by District Magistrates than in those heard by Sessions Judges, but in cases which have come before this Court on revision a tendency to interfere unnecessarily with sentences, when the conviction is correct, to which reference has been made in previous reports, is still noticeable.

In spite of the remarks which have been made in the last two annual reports, the District Magistrates of Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya heard practically no appeals themselves, and in these two districts appeals from the decisions of Second and Third Class Magistrates continued to be heard by specially empowered Magistrates. It is noteworthy that in these two districts the percentage of confirmation was exceptionally low, namely 43 and 34 respectively. The Hon'ble Judges hope that the District Magistrates concerned will find time to dispose of a greater portion of the appeals themselves in the current year.

The number of appeals instituted before District Magistrates exceeded 100 in sixteen districts only, and the number was in excess of 150 only in the districts of Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thatôn, Shwebo, Magwe, and Yamèthin.

The durations of appeals were excessive in the districts of Pyapôn (23), Salween (21), Sagaing (21) and Katha (20).

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

18. **Revisions.**—Fourteen thousand seven hundred and seven cases, involving 25,114 persons, were dealt with by District Magistrates in revision. The total number of revision cases before District Magistrates was therefore practically the same as in the previous year. There was interference in the cases of 760 persons only. The District Magistrates of Pegu, Meiktila, Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Insein, Henzada, Prome, Pakôkku, Akyab, Yamèthin, and Thayetmyo each disposed of over 500 revision cases during the year. In most districts the amount of revision work done by District Magistrates was

sufficient, but it was less than it should have been in the cases of the District Magistrates of Hanthawaddy, Sagaing, Katha, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Bhamo, and Myitkyina. This deficiency was noticed in the cases of Hanthawaddy, Sagaing and Kyauksè in the previous year. Seeing that the District Magistrate of Hanthawaddy disposed of practically no appeals himself and tried no regular cases, it would appear that he is not paying sufficient attention to the criminal judicial work of his district. The same tendency has been noticed in his case in previous years. The District Magistrate of Myaungmya was, as usual, very active in revision, but the Hon'ble Judges would prefer that he should call of his own motion less cases on revision, most of which are returned without any remarks, and instead should take up the major portion of the appellate work of his Court. The low percentage of convictions in and the high average durations of Magistrates' cases in his district show that his revision work does not in actual fact have any beneficial effect, and, as the Hon'ble Judges have previously pointed out, the hearing of appeals is the best way of keeping in touch with the work of subordinate Magistrates.

The average duration of revision cases was reduced from 14 days to 11 days, no doubt mainly due to the more accurate compilation of durations. The durations were excessive in the districts of Insein (29), Myaungmya (24) and Katha (19). They were higher than they ought to have been in Hanthawaddy, Amherst, Magwe, Minbu, Yamèthin, Shwebo, Pakôkku, Mandalay and Bhamo.

19. **Courts of Special Power Magistrates.**—At the close of the year 1928, excluding District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates, there were in the Province 125 Magistrates specially empowered under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of this number, 9 were performing duties which did not involve the exercise of Magisterial powers, and 23 were on leave. Consequently there were only 93 effective Special Power Magistrates in the Province, of whom only 45 belonged to the Judicial cadres. Hence the difficulty, mentioned in last year's report, of filling posts of Special Power Magistrate continued to be acute, and there was no improvement in the position of the previous year. On the contrary, although the number of Magistrates available decreased so considerably, the number of cases tried by Special Power Magistrates continued to increase, and during the year 1928 they tried 3,812 cases in which they exercised their special powers, as compared with 3,272 in 1927.

Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

The average duration of cases before Special Power Magistrates worked out at 31 days.

20. **Honorary Magistrates.**—The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates increased still further from 141 to 143, while 4

Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

Honorary Magistrates sat singly. The Hon'ble Judges think that the constitution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates has now gone too far. As pointed out in last year's report, Benches constituted at places away from Township headquarters cannot be supervised, and, as was to be expected, grave irregularities in connection with process-fees realised by some of these Benches have recently come to the notice of the Hon'ble Judges. Such Benches dispose of very few cases and are not able to give any real relief to the stipendiary Magistrates, and therefore their usefulness is questionable.

The 4 Honorary Magistrates who sat singly disposed of 109 cases, with an average duration of 27 days. This duration is very excessive, and is an increase of 10 days on the figures of the previous year. The Honorary Magistrates concerned might be asked to be more regular in their sittings. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 36,331 cases, with an average duration of 4 days, as compared with 43,256 cases, with an average duration of 3 days, in 1927. They therefore disposed of more than one-quarter of the total number of cases decided in the Province, and of these cases more than half were tried by the Benches in Rangoon. The total number of cases tried by Benches of Honorary Magistrates decreased considerably. This was mainly due to the appointment in Rangoon of an additional stipendiary Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases and cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, which had previously been tried by the Rangoon Benches.

The duration of cases before the Bench at Pegu, namely, 40 days, was most excessive. No reason therefore has been given, and it is a matter to which the District Magistrate must pay attention. The durations of Benches in Akyab, Pakôkku, Lower Chindwin, Myaungmya, Tharrawaddy, and Hanthawaddy districts were also excessive. Of the Benches mentioned last year for high durations, there was very great improvement in the Toungoo and Katha districts. High durations of cases before Honorary Magistrates usually mean irregular sittings by the Magistrates, and the remarks in the report of 1926 on this subject are worthy of attention.

V.—CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

Imperial Statement No. 35 and Provincial Statement B.

21. **Number of Cases.**—The number of offences reported to the Criminal Courts during the year was 137,290, which represents a further increase of 1,325 offences on the very high figures of the previous year. With the offences reported in and pending from the previous year, there were 145,050 cases before all the Courts. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 135,202, a further increase of 2,644 cases on the figures of the previous year. There were increases of 774 cases under the Indian Penal Code and of 1,870 cases

under Special and Local Laws, the latter consisting mainly of an increase of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. Four thousand five hundred and forty-three complaints were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 17,317 cases were declared false or mistaken, and 116,476 cases were returned as true. In every annual report it is necessary to point out that, when so many cases are returned as false or mistaken after trial, it should obviously have been possible to have dismissed a much larger number of complaints summarily without trial. District Magistrates generally state that inexperienced Magistrates are the worst offenders in this respect, and still fail to examine complainants carefully before issue of process against the accused. The instructions on this subject in paragraph 388 of the Burma Courts Manual can hardly be made more explicit, and it is therefore necessary that Sessions Judges and District Magistrates should pay special attention on revision to cases classified as false or mistaken, and should, after warning, report for reduction of powers Magistrates who fail to make use of the provisions of section 203 in proper cases. It is also very astonishing that, when so many cases are classified as false, so very little use of the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code is made by Magistrates for the purpose of compensating the accused who have been brought unnecessarily before the Courts. If Magistrates would only make proper and extensive use of the provisions of this section, the Hon'ble Judges are convinced that the number of false cases brought before the Courts would rapidly decrease.

22. **Incidence of Crime.**—In only 11 districts were there decreases in the number of cases brought to trial during the year. There appears to have been a considerable decrease of crime in all districts of the Arakan Division. In the City of Rangoon there was a further decrease of 1,722 in the number of cases brought to trial. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, and the decrease represents a decrease of prosecutions under the Rangoon Municipal Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. In the Pegu district there was a decrease of 170 in the number of cases brought to trial, and the decrease consisted both of cases under the Indian Penal Code and of cases under Special and Local Laws. There was a general decrease of crime in the Thayetmyo district, resulting in a decrease of 195 in the number of cases brought to trial, and there were small decreases in the numbers of cases in the Myaungmya and Insein districts. In all other districts of Lower Burma there were increases in the numbers of cases, and, with the exception of the Hanthawaddy and Prome districts, the increases were considerable in every case. In the Tharrawaddy district there was the very large increase of 1,566 in the number of cases brought to trial, in Henzada

Imperial Statement No. 35 and Provincial Statement B.

the increase was 969 cases, in Amherst 924, and in Bassein 644. The increases in Pyapôn and Toungoo were also large.

In Upper Burma there was a still further large decrease in the number of cases brought to trial in the Mandalay district, namely 1,546. There was a decrease of only 40 cases under the Indian Penal Code, but there were very considerable decreases under the Gambling Act, the Police Act, the Vaccination Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. The decrease under the Gambling Act is ascribed to the issue of an order prohibiting the issue of search-warrants under the Act in Mandalay Town unless the Subdivisional Police Officer concerned had first satisfied himself that the place to be searched was a common gaming-house. The reason for this order restricting the issue of search-warrants is not apparent, but the result has been that prosecutions for gambling in Mandalay have shown a further considerable decrease. In the Sagaing district there was a decrease of 235 cases in the number of cases brought to trial, and in the Myingyan district of 146. In both districts the decreases were in offences under Special and Local Laws. In all other districts of Upper Burma there were increases in the number of cases, the important increases being in Shwebo, 271 cases; Myitkyina, 268 cases; Magwe, 203 cases, and Pakôkku, 157 cases.

Apart from Rangoon, where there were 35,375 cases before the Courts, and Mandalay, where there were 6,924 cases, there were more than 5,000 cases before the Courts in the districts of Tharrawaddy (7,455), Pegu (7,052), Bassein (6,605), Henzada (5,589) and Magwe (5,360). The decreases in the number of cases in the large cities of Rangoon and Mandalay are satisfactory, but it is unfortunate that these decreases should be confined to cases under Special and Local Laws. Henzada has now joined the four particularly criminal districts mentioned in last year's report. The small decrease in the number of cases in the extremely criminal district of Pegu is a satisfactory feature, but the very large increases of crime in Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Amherst and Bassein are most unsatisfactory.

Imperial Statement No. 35.

23. **Offences under the Indian Penal Code.**—The number of cases, including those pending from the previous year, reported under the Indian Penal Code increased by 865 cases from 58,683 to 59,548, but the figures were slightly less than those of 1926. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 54,546, as against 53,722 in 1927.

Robbery and Dacoity.

The number of reported cases of robbery and dacoity decreased from 1,573 in 1927 to 1,551 in the year under report, but the number was still in excess of the number in 1926. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three cases were brought to trial, and 1,137 of these were returned as true. Robberies and dacoities were again most prevalent in

the Pegu district, where 103 cases were brought to trial. The number of cases of robbery and dacoity was also very large in the districts of Magwe (77), Tharrawaddy (65) and Pyapôn (63). In the Hanthawaddy, Toungoo, Thatôn, Amherst and Yamèthin districts over 50 cases were brought to trial in each district, but there were welcome decreases in the number of such cases in Toungoo and Hanthawaddy.

Cattle Theft.

The number of cattle theft cases brought to trial reached the very large total of 2,931, an increase of 349 cases on the figures of the previous year. The largest numbers of cases occurred in the districts of Tharrawaddy (272), Pakôkku (233), Pegu (228), Thayetmyo (181) and Magwe (170). In each of the Insein, Hanthawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Toungoo, Thatôn, Meiktila, Yamèthin and Shwebo districts there were over 100 cattle theft cases. No reasons for the very large increase of cattle thefts in Pakôkku and Thayetmyo have been given. There were increases in the number of cattle thefts in 17 districts and decreases in 9 only, and the only district which showed a considerable decrease of such cases was Shwebo, from 135 to 109.

Offences affecting life.

The number of cases of murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide before the Courts increased still further by 54 cases to 857. The districts responsible for the largest number of these offences were Tharrawaddy (60), Shwebo (56), Myingyan (55), Magwe (46), Henzada (45), Toungoo (42), and Bassein (40). Henzada and Bassein have now joined the districts in which there were 40 or more such cases.

There were 28 cases of dacoity with murder before the Courts, as against 36 in 1927, which is a very welcome reduction of this most serious class of crime. Of these, 5 occurred in the Tharrawaddy district, 5 in the Shwebo district and 4 in the Pegu district.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine persons were under trial for murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide, as compared with 1,294 in 1927. Seven hundred and fifty-three persons were acquitted, 361 were convicted, and 211 remained under trial at the close of the year. One hundred persons were under trial for dacoity with murder, of whom 21 persons were convicted, 61 were acquitted, and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year. As has been stated in successive annual reports, the very low proportion of successful prosecutions for offences affecting life is a grave problem, which is one of the most serious features of the criminal judicial administration.

Hurt.

The total number of hurt cases before the Courts showed an increase of 417 cases to 11,171, an enormous figure much in excess even of the figure of 1926. The number of grievous hurt cases brought to trial increased still further by 303 cases to 2,941. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-six persons were under trial for this offence, of whom 2,126 were acquitted or discharged and 2,116 were convicted. The

readiness with which the people of this country resort to the use of dangerous weapons in the most trivial disputes is too well-known to need emphasis, and the number of cases of hurt with a dangerous weapon and of offences affecting life is annually the most appalling feature of the criminal statistics.

Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.

There were welcome decreases in the number of offences against the State, offences relating to Elections and cases of contempt of lawful authority. There were unfortunately further increases in the number of offences against public tranquillity, offences by or relating to public servants, offences against public justice, and offences relating to the coinage. Offences under Chapter XIV also showed a considerable increase. Cases of theft and criminal breach of trust increased to some extent, but there was a welcome decrease in the number of complaints of criminal trespass.

Imperial Statement No. 35.

24. **Offences under Special and Local Laws.**—The number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws, including those pending from the previous year, was 85,502, a slight increase of 267 offences on the figures of the previous year. There were decreases in the number of offences reported under the Forest Act, Gambling Act, Police Act, Municipal Act, Opium Act, Stamp Act and Vaccination Acts, while there were increases in the number of offences reported under the Excise Act, Arms Act and Railways Act. Under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules alone there were no less than 12,227 cases. The very large number of cases under this Act is a result of the introduction of motor traffic in all parts of Burma and of the heedless and ignorant recklessness of the drivers of public motor vehicles. The matter of cases under the Railways Act is a problem which has been under consideration during the year. In some districts of Burma travelling by rail without a ticket appears to be the rule rather than the exception, and the provisions of sections 112 and 113 of the Railways Act are quite inadequate to deal with such offences. It is useless to order a man to pay fare and excess charge when he has no money wherewith to pay, and a short sentence of simple imprisonment in default of such payment is worse than useless, because the result is that after what he regards as a short holiday in Jail the accused, under the Jail rules, obtains a free ride back to his village by rail and money with which to provide himself with food on the way.

The increase in the number of offences under the Arms Act is no doubt a result of the extended definition of "arm" introduced by Burma Act VII of 1928.

In connection with prosecutions under Local Laws the Hon'ble Judges regret to have to bring to notice the large number of improper prosecutions instituted under certain Acts, particularly the Excise and

Vaccination Acts. These cases are usually tried by inexperienced Magistrates, who think that a prosecution brought by an officer of the department concerned must be a true case, on the ground that the officer ought to know the Act which he is appointed to administer. They state particulars to the accused in accordance with the complaint laid and the accused pleads guilty to these particulars, but frequently the particulars amount to no offence whatever. Thereupon the accused is convicted and sentenced. Interference on revision by this Court is not effective because the accused has already undergone the trouble and expense of attending Court on several occasions and it probably would cost him more than the amount of the fine to go to Court and obtain the refund thereof ordered by this Court. In Excise cases called by this Court during 1928 convictions were reversed in no less than 25 per cent. of the cases, and in cases under the Vaccination Act the number of convictions reversed was 42 per cent. It is, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges, discreditable that ignorant villagers should be harassed by mistaken prosecutions of this kind, and the working of these two Acts particularly deserves the close attention of the departmental authorities with a view to preventing these mistaken prosecutions.

25. **Results of Trials.**—The percentage of conviction in Magistrates' Court was 65, which is the same as in the two previous years. The highest percentage was, as usual, in Rangoon, where it rose from 84 to the very satisfactory figure of 87 per cent. The only other districts in which a percentage of conviction of 70 or more was obtained were Tharrawaddy (73), Tavoy (73) and Prome (70). The percentage of conviction was also satisfactory in Mandalay, Henzada, Katha and Bhamo, but in all other districts the percentage was lower than it should have been. The districts of Myaungmya (49), Pyapôn (49), Akyab (47), Myingyan (46), Kyaukpyu (43), the Chin Hills (35), and the Pakôkku Hill Tracts (33), are the only districts which show a percentage of less than 50. In the district of Prome annually a high percentage of conviction is obtained, and in view of the very heavy file of cases the percentage in Tharrawaddy was very satisfactory. In Kyauksè, a bad district for convictions, the percentage rose from 48 to 54. The decrease in Myingyan, from 74 to 46, is regrettable, and shows a return to the unsatisfactory figures of 1926. No explanation of the reason for this great decrease in the percentage of conviction has been given. In Myaungmya, a district where the percentage of conviction is always low, the figure decreased from 51 to 49. The explanation given for the low proportion of success in criminal cases in Myaungmya is that a large number of cases of criminal trespass and theft of crops were brought on complaint, in connection with disputes regarding possession of agricultural land which were really of a civil nature. If this was actually the

Percentage of Convictions.

Provincial Statement B.

case, then it shows that Magistrates did not make proper use of the provisions of section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The low percentage of convictions in Pyapôn, Akyab, and Kyaukpyu is not explained.

Durations.

The duration of criminal trials in Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, excluding District Magistrates, was 20 days, which is a decrease of one day on the figures of the previous two years, and a return to the figure of 1925. The duration in District Magistrates' Courts was again 33 days, and the duration in the Courts of Special Magistrates empowered under section 14 was seven days, as against 30 days in 1927. It has repeatedly been pointed out that these durations are excessive and could with ease be reduced. The reasons which tend to make for excessive durations were set out *in extenso* in paragraph 24 of the report for the year 1927, and the same reasons still hold good, and it would be mere verbiage to repeat them. The matter is one which should receive the attention of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. The District Magistrate of Prome says that it is impossible to expect a Magistrate who is a touring officer to have a duration of less than 16 days for regular trials. The Hon'ble Judges accept his view that a figure of 16 days is reasonable for the duration of a regular trial before a stipendiary Magistrate. But if the average duration in regular trials was reduced to 16 days then, in view of the considerable number of summary trials, the average duration for all stipendiary Magistrates' cases would be at least seven days less than it is now. Again in very few districts were the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code observed, and in those districts where the police did make an attempt to observe its provisions Magistrates usually failed to examine the witnesses on the day on which the case was sent up, or even on the following day, and the witnesses merely had the annoying experience of attending Court for no purpose. Ma-ubin was once more a brilliant exception to this rule. In this district 96 per cent. of the police cases were sent up complete with witnesses, and in 78 per cent. of these cases the Magistrates examined the witnesses present on the day on which the case was sent up. The consequence was that the average duration of criminal cases in this district was only 16 days.

Durations in stipendiary Magistrates' Courts were highest in the districts of Pyapôn (27 days), Toungdo (27 days), Mandalay (26 days) and Pegu (26 days). In the Pyapôn district both the Special Power Magistrates had durations of over 50 days, and the durations of the Subdivisional and Township Magistrates were extremely excessive. In Toungoo high durations are attributed to applications for transfer of cases and to transfers and illness of Magistrates, but these reasons seem to be insufficient to account for such an excessive duration. There is reason to think that the whole-time Magistrates of this district were

exceedingly dilatory. The reduction of the figure for duration for the Pegu district from 28 to 26 days is satisfactory, but it should be much further reduced in the current year. Durations were also excessive in Bassein, Thayetmyo, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Thatôn, Sagaing, Katha, Pakôkku, Kyauksè, and Upper Chindwin districts.

Pending cases.

The number of cases pending before Magistrates at the end of the year was 6,714, as compared with 7,893 in 1927, a decrease of 1,179 cases. This is a satisfactory reduction in the pending file which was envisaged in last year's report. At the end of the year the number of persons under trial was 11,082, a decrease of 818 on the number of the previous year. In Rangoon the number of persons under trial at the close of the year decreased by 699 persons to 1,143, and this decrease was due to the appointment of the sixth Additional Magistrate for the trial of Municipal and Motor Vehicles cases. In the Pegu district there was a welcome reduction of the pending file of cases from 623 to 465, and of the number of persons under trial from 1,162 to 802. Besides Rangoon and Pegu, there were considerable reductions in the number of persons under trial at the end of the year in the Insein, Bassein, Henzada, Pyapôn, Magwe, Meiktila, Shwebo, and Pakôkku districts. In the Hanthawaddy district the number of persons under trial increased from 363 to 500, in Tharrawaddy from 269 to 478, in Myaungmya from 348 to 474, in Toungoo from 415 to 587, in Amherst from 328 to 497, in Yamèthin from 182 to 358, and in Mandalay from 436 to the very high figure of 930. In Mandalay there were no less than 732 cases pending at the end of the year, which was more than double that of any other district, except Rangoon and Pegu. No explanation of these astonishing figures has been given, and they seem inexcusable in view of the considerable reduction in the number of cases before the Courts of the Mandalay district. There is considerable excuse for the increase in the pending file of the Tharrawaddy district, where the volume of crime was exceptionally heavy, and some excuse for the Amherst and Toungoo districts, where there were large increases in the numbers of cases for disposal, but it is difficult to imagine any excuse for the other districts mentioned. The pending file of criminal cases is still far too high, and it is apparent from the cases which come before this Court on revision that Magistrates generally are guilty of the most dilatory methods in the trial of their cases, and that no attention is paid to the orders contained in paragraphs 424 to 431 of the Burma Courts Manual, which can be followed without any difficulty.

Number of witnesses examined.

The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates rose considerably from 459,888 in 1927 to 499,482 in the year under report, which is in excess of the number for 1926. The number examined by stipendiary Magistrates in original criminal cases was 468,385, an increase of over

50,000 on the figures of the previous year, and of over 27,000 on the figures of 1926.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Provincial Statement C.

26. **Proceedings under the Preventive Law.**—Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 128 cases, involving 210 persons, were before the Courts for security to keep the peace, and 3,649 cases, involving 3,801 persons, were before the Courts for security for good behaviour or under sections 3 and 7 of the Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.

As regards proceedings for security to keep the peace, the number of cases before the Courts was 11 less than the number in the previous year, when there were 139 cases involving 236 persons. All the 128 cases before the Courts were decided during the year, and 66 persons were discharged and 142 persons were ordered to give security.

The number of proceedings for security for good behaviour showed a decrease of 321 on the number of such cases before the Courts in the previous year, but the number of persons concerned decreased by only 272. Of the cases before the Courts, 3,478 cases were decided, and in these cases 788 persons were discharged, 2,420 were ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour, and 409 persons were restricted in their movements under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. The number of persons restricted was in most districts small, being over 40 only in the Prome district, where 73 persons were restricted. Apparently in all other districts District Magistrates are averse to action under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, but the policy which was initiated in the Prome district last year, when 135 persons were restricted, has been continued in the year under report, apparently without any effect on the volume of crime in the district.

Two hundred and fifty-two persons were placed on security under the Opium Law Amendment Act, 121 persons under section 17 of the Burma Gambling Act, and 92 persons under section 64A of the Burma Excise Act. One hundred and ten cases were referred to Courts of Session under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in 99 of these cases the orders of the Magistrates were confirmed.

From these figures it appears that in the year under report there was a further diminution of activity under the Preventive Law, although the decrease is not so marked as it was in 1927. The largest number of cases was in the Tharrawaddy district, namely 396, and from the volume of crime in that district it would appear that strenuous action under the Preventive Law had been too long delayed. There was a further increase in the number of cases in Rangoon Town, where the number rose from 234 to 285. Only in the Tharrawaddy district was the number of cases in excess of 300, and the districts of Yamèthin, Magwe,

Myaungmya, and Akyab alone had more than 200 cases. In Yamèthin, in spite of the great activity under the Preventive Law in 1927, there were no less than 282 cases in the year under report. Henzada, where there were last year 246 cases, had again the large number of 199 cases, but, as the statistics show, the activity had no effect on the volume of crime which increased enormously in these two districts. In only twelve districts were there increases in the number of cases under the Preventive Law, and, apart from Rangoon and Tharrawaddy, the increase in the number of cases was considerable only in the districts of Toungoo from 53 to 150, Shwebo, from 55 to 114, Pyapôn, from 74 to 112, and Pakôkku, from 114 to 193. The volume of crime in these districts certainly warranted the action taken. The Hon'ble Judges regret to have to draw attention again to the fact that the majority of proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are deliberately taken with a view to putting the respondents in jail. It has been frequently pointed out that the object of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code is to place habitual offenders on security for good behaviour, and not to relegate potential offenders to jail. Yet in a very large number of cases called on revision by this Court during the year the security demanded was obviously excessive and so large that a person of the class of the respondent could not possibly furnish it. A further feature of the cases called on revision was that in very few instances were proceedings taken against habitual offenders. The habitual offender with several previous convictions is apparently scarcely ever proceeded against, and proceedings are most often taken against young men with no previous convictions against whom the evidence is that they are nuisances in their villages, as they do no regular work, are addicted to opium or liquor, and are suspected of petty village thefts. In the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges, proceedings under the Preventive Law should be taken primarily against dangerous housebreakers, robbers and dacoits, who have been frequently suspected but against whom evidence sufficient for a conviction has been unobtainable. Particularly should the provisions be used for the breaking up of gangs. That proceedings taken against petty village thieves are unlikely to have any real effect in reducing the volume of crime has been made clear by the fact that in those districts where there has been the most activity under the Preventive Law during the last three years there has been no reduction, but rather an increase, in the number of criminal cases before the Courts.

Three thousand and twenty-seven persons were released on entering into bonds for their good behaviour or to keep the peace, and 1,475 persons were committed to jail for failure to furnish security. The corresponding figures for the year 1927 were 3,429 and 1,650 respectively. It therefore appears that the proportion of persons committed to jail was about the same as in the previous year, in spite of the remarks made on this subject in last year's report.

Six hundred and twenty-four persons were proceeded against for breaches of their restriction orders, under section 18 of the Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. Of these, 550 were convicted, 52 were discharged, 1 died while under trial, and 21 remained under trial at the close of the year. One hundred and eighty-one persons were proceeded against for breaches of bonds given for good behaviour or to keep the peace, as against 74 persons in 1927. In the case of 90 persons the bonds were declared forfeited, as against 56 in 1927, while the cases of 9 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The Hon'ble Judges are glad to see that more care is being taken to enforce bonds. In view of the fact that over 3,000 persons execute bonds annually, the numbers of persons proceeded against for forfeiture in previous years have probably been too low, and suggest that after a respondent had executed his bond nothing was done to ensure that he carried out its provisions. Nothing is more likely to help the action taken under the Preventive Law in achieving its object than immediate action against those persons who commit breaches of their bonds, so as to make it clear that bonds are not to be broken with impunity.

Provincial Statement D.

27. **Other Miscellaneous Proceedings.**—The total number of Miscellaneous proceedings, other than those under the Preventive Law, which came before the Courts during 1928 was 5,616, a reduction of 183 cases on the figures of the previous year. Of these, 4,082 were maintenance cases under sections 488 to 490, Criminal Procedure Code. Three thousand eight hundred and eighty maintenance cases were decided and 200 remained pending at the close of the year. In the cases decided 3,882 persons were involved as respondents, and maintenance orders were passed against 2,436 persons.

Cases under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code (Disputes as to immoveable property) numbered 144, as against 177 cases in 1927, a welcome reduction in the number of such cases. But although out of the cases brought 119 cases, involving 455 persons, were decided, orders were passed against 104 persons only, and therefore it is once more apparent that applications under this Chapter were made in regard to disputes which ought to have been brought before a Civil Court. In the 144 cases brought 568 persons were involved as respondents.

One hundred and eighty-one persons were proceeded against under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for bringing false and frivolous accusations, and 155 were ordered to pay compensation. Again the extraordinary reluctance of Magistrates to take action under this section in cases which they classify as false is remarkable. There is no more effectual method of preventing false cases being brought in the criminal Courts than an order requiring the complainant to pay substantial compensation to the person whom he has falsely accused.

Proceedings were taken against 2,048 persons for breaches of bonds, most of these cases being, as usual, proceedings against witnesses who had committed breaches of their bonds under section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the cases of only 691 persons, out of 1,951 persons whose cases were disposed of, were the bonds estreated. The proportion of witnesses who are punished for breaches of their bonds is far too small, but it must continue to be so until Magistrates are prepared to take up cases on the day on which they are sent up, and more care is taken by the police in drawing up the bonds and warning the witnesses as to the day on which and the Court before which they are to appear.

VII.—PUNISHMENTS.

28. The number of persons on whom sentence was passed during the year 1928 was 71,868, as against 70,956 in the year 1927 and 71,200 in 1926. The increase in the number of persons sentenced is comparable to the increase in the number of cases decided. **Imperial Statement No. 36.**

Capital Sentence.

Although during the year there were 1,339 persons under trial for murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide, as compared with 1,294 persons in 1927, death sentences were passed on 95 persons only, as compared with 143 in 1927. The decrease in the number of death sentences passed is astonishing. During the year 162 death sentences were submitted by Sessions Courts to the High Court for confirmation, but of these only 92 were confirmed by the High Court, and the proportion of interference by the High Court was very much higher than it ought to have been, and tends to show that Sessions Judges have convicted in murder cases on insufficient evidence. It is extremely unfortunate that, when the number of cases of murder brought before the Courts is so great, in such a very small proportion of them is the extreme penalty passed. During the year only 84 persons were actually executed.

It is extraordinary that the Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy did not pass a single death sentence during the year, and in the most criminal district of Tharrawaddy only 2 death sentences were passed.

Transportation or Imprisonment.

One hundred and eighty-five persons were sentenced to transportation for life, as against 177 in 1927, and 10 persons were sentenced to transportation for a term, as against 2 persons in 1927. There are instructions in paragraph 626 of the Burma Courts Manual to the effect that a sentence of transportation should not ordinarily be passed unless it is essential under the Code. The sentences of transportation for a term contravened these instructions.

Three hundred and fifty-nine persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 17,801 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, as

compared with 312 and 17,812, respectively, in the previous year. There has been a slight increase in the number of sentences of imprisonment with solitary confinement, but the Hon'ble Judges doubt whether in this Province the imposition of a term of solitary confinement has much effect.

Two thousand six hundred and eleven persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, as compared with 3,392 in 1927. The Hon'ble Judges are pleased to notice this decrease in the number of sentences of simple imprisonment passed. Such sentences should rarely be passed unless simple imprisonment is imperative for the offence.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six persons were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less, as compared with 3,684 in 1927. Of this number, 2,063 were imprisoned till the rising of the Court. Consequently, leaving aside the nominal sentences of imprisonment, only 863 persons suffered imprisonment for a period of 15 days or less. This decrease in the number of short sentences of imprisonment passed is satisfactory.

The Hon'ble Judges are also gratified to note that the cases of 1,196 persons were referred by Second and Third Class Magistrates, under the provisions of sections 349 and 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for punishment of a different kind from that which they were empowered to impose. This increase in the number of referred cases shows that subordinate Magistrates are gradually learning to realize that they must use their powers of reference instead of passing unsuitable sentences themselves. Nevertheless, numerous cases came before this Court on revision during the year in which such Magistrates had passed unsuitable sentences of short terms of imprisonment when a sentence of whipping obviously ought to have been imposed.

Fines.

The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 16·30 lakhs, a further increase of Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on the figures of the previous year. Rupees 13·27 lakhs were realised and Rs. 2·31 lakhs were struck off as irrecoverable. The amount of irrecoverable fines struck off was again very large, and it is still obvious that many Magistrates impose sentences of fine without considering the capacity of the convicted person to pay. A reference to paragraph 638 of the Burma Courts Manual on this subject is invited.

Another practice which has increased considerably during the year under report is the practice of imposing a fine in addition to a substantial sentence of a long term of imprisonment in serious cases. As pointed out in last year's report, such a sentence is not in accordance with any principle, and should never be passed unless there is every prospect that the fine will be paid and it is at the same time desirable to grant compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is again necessary to comment on the fact that frequently when a convicted person has been committed to jail to serve

the sentence passed upon him in default of payment of the fine imposed, no immediate steps are taken for the recovery of the fine.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four persons were fined in addition to imprisonment, and 94,046 persons were sentenced to fine without imprisonment. The amount of compensation out of fines, awarded under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was Rs. 93,954, an increase of Rs. 9,195 on the figures of the previous year. The increased use which has been made during the year of the provisions of section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code is satisfactory, and shows that Magistrates are beginning to take some notice of the remarks on this subject which have been made in successive annual reports. There were, however, still many cases in which compensation might properly have been, but was not awarded. There is equally the same reluctance to use the provisions of section 546A, in order to award costs to complainants in non-cognisable cases brought on complaint, and the failure to make use of the provisions of section 250 in false and vexatious cases is even more marked.

Whipping.

The number of sentences of whipping passed was 2,598, which is an increase of 984 on the figures of the previous year. Four hundred and thirty-eight persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, as compared with 77 in 1927. These figures therefore show that some use has been made of the extended provisions for the punishment of whipping contained in the Burma Whipping (Amendment) Act of 1927, but some Magistrates still display an astonishing reluctance to sentence accused persons to whipping in proper cases. The Hon'ble Judges would impress upon Judges and Magistrates, particular Sessions Judges and Special Power Magistrates the desirability of giving the provisions of this Act full scope so that its effect on serious crime can be estimated, particularly in passing sentences of whipping in addition to imprisonment in cases of dacoity, robbery, and grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

The Hon'ble Judges regret to have to record that again 32 illegal sentences of whipping were passed by Magistrates. In spite of the pains that have been taken to explain precisely the provisions of the law relating to whipping in Burma, some Magistrates still persist in passing sentences without first referring to the law on the subject. The mistakes made are usually mistakes occasioned by gross carelessness and trusting to memory, rather than taking the trouble of referring to the Whipping Acts or to the general letter of this Court in which the law relating to whipping is fully explained. Against some of the Magistrates whose errors were particularly gross action has been taken, and the Hon'ble Judges propose in the ensuing year to take even more vigorous action against Magistrates who are guilty of such

carelessness. One Magistrate who passed four illegal sentences of whipping actually purported to pass his sentences under the Whipping Act of 1864, and was quite unaware that that Act had been repealed since 1909.

The total number of cases in which whipping might have been passed during the year was 13,027, and these figures show that very much more extended use of the power of whipping might have been made.

Imperial Statements Nos. 33 and 36.

29. **First Offenders and Juveniles.**—Three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine persons were released on probation under the provisions of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a further slight decrease of 73 persons on the figures of the previous year. This decrease was no doubt due to the increased infliction of sentences of whipping in cases in which a sentence of imprisonment was undesirable.

One hundred and fifty juvenile offenders were sentenced to whipping, as compared with 96 in 1927, and this increase in the number of juvenile offenders on whom whipping was inflicted is satisfactory. Four hundred and fifty-eight juvenile offenders were dealt with under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, as against 392 in 1927, and 29 sentences passed on juveniles were commuted to detention in a Reformatory. It is again necessary to remark that Magistrates who are empowered under the Reformatory Schools Act are not making adequate use of their powers, and that subordinate Magistrates fail to utilise their powers of reference under section 9 of the Act in suitable cases, in the same way as they fail to utilise the powers of reference conferred on them by the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Report of the Carr Committee on Juvenile Crime is still under consideration and up to the end of the year under report effect had not yet been given to its recommendations.

VIII.—GENERAL.

30. **Inspections.**—During the Vacation of 1928 the Hon'ble Sir H. S. Pratt, M.A., I.C.S., officiating Chief Justice, inspected two Sessions Courts and 20 Magistrates' Courts in the Shwebo and Meiktila districts. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Carr, I.C.S., inspected one Sessions Court and 12 Magistrates' Courts in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maung Ba, K.S.M., inspected two Sessions Courts and 37 Magistrates' Courts in the Thatôn, Amherst and Hanthawaddy districts. Mr. J. P. Doyle, I.C.S., *Barrister-at-Law*, inspected 7 Magistrates' Courts and the Record-room and Bailiff's office of the Rangoon Town district on behalf of the Hon'ble Judges.

Fifteen Sessions Judges inspected their own Courts, and Sessions Judges also inspected 239 Magistrates' Courts. The Sessions Judge of

Toungoo did no criminal inspections at all during the year 1928. It is admitted that this Sessions Judge was heavily pressed during the year and that he ought to have been given some assistance, but it is nevertheless regrettable that he found no time at all for the important matter of inspection. The Sessions Judge of Magwe inspected only 5 Courts, of Shwebo only 3, and of the Frontier Division only 3. The amount of inspection work done by other Sessions Judges was adequate.

Fifteen District Magistrates inspected their own Courts, and District Magistrates also inspected 348 Courts of subordinate Magistrates, 4 Judicial Record-rooms, and 16 Bailiffs' offices. Once more the failure of some District Magistrates to inspect the offices of Bailiffs at outstations is brought to notice. The remarks made annually by the Hon'ble Judges on this matter are entirely ignored. The District Magistrates of Mergui, Pakôkku and Shwebo inspected only 5 Courts each, of Tavoy only 4, and of Katha 1 only. All other District Magistrates did an adequate amount of inspection work. The District Magistrate of Shwebo was mentioned for the small amount of inspection work done in last year's report.

31. **Receipts and Charges.**—The total number of receipts of all Courts, Civil, Criminal and Revenue, were Rs. 52,46,357 and the total charges of all Courts were Rs. 89,45,215. Imperial Statement No. 26.

32. **Conclusion.**—The annual reports submitted by District Magistrates were extremely jejune. The reports of the District Magistrates of Pyapôn and Prome contained a complete survey of the Criminal Judicial administration of their districts during the year, but with these two exceptions the reports submitted by District Magistrates generally consisted merely of a series of figures, without any attempt to explain important deviations or to give an account of the year's work in the Criminal Courts subordinate to them. With few exceptions, Sessions Judges failed to make any useful comments on the reports of District Magistrates. The absence of information in the District reports greatly hampers the preparation of the report for the Province and makes the task of compiling a critical survey of the year's work of the criminal Courts exceedingly difficult.

The work of Magistrates was on the whole more satisfactory than it was in the previous year, but the low percentage of confirmation in appeals heard by District Magistrates is an unsatisfactory feature. There ought to be a considerable reduction in the average duration of criminal trials, and if durations were decreased the Hon'ble Judges feel that a far greater percentage of cases would stand the test of appeal. The low percentage of conviction in Sessions trials and the high percentage of interference by the High Court in convictions for murder are unsatisfactory. That in the case of such serious offences as come before the Sessions Courts the offenders should escape justice in so large a proportion of the cases is a matter for grave anxiety.

Unfortunately, several cases of embezzlements of fines by clerks were brought to notice during the year. In spite of the stringent rules, to the contrary, convicted persons persist in paying their fines to clerks instead of to bailiffs, and the clerks are enabled to misappropriate these fines by the extraordinary reluctance of Magistrates to carry out the simple provisions of paragraphs 1003, 1005 and 1010 of the Burma Courts Manual. In every case which came to notice the embezzlements were rendered possible by the failure of presiding Officers to carry out these provisions in their entirety.

By order,

H. F. DUNKLEY,
Registrar.

HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON :
The 21st August 1929.

I.—Imperial Statements.

STATEMENT No. 25 (CRIMINAL)—*Showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Criminal Jurisdiction, in the Province of Burma on the 31st December* 1928. (Paragraphs 3 and 15.)

Name of Province. (1)	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts. (2)	Number of Districts. (3)	Number of Sub-districts. (4)	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Criminal Jurisdiction. — Judges of Chief Court of Province. (5)	Judges of other Courts Superior to Chief District Courts. (6)	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts. (7)	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts. (8)	Judges of other Subordinate Courts. (9)	Remarks. (10)
BURMA.									
Territory subject to the High Court. } Criminal ...	23	39	87	11	35*	45† ‡	...	771	See below.
Total, Burma ...	23	39	87	11	35	45	...	771	

Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Statutory Natives of India.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.		
High Court Judges	7	4
Sessions Judges	16	7
Additional Sessions Judges	...	12
Assistant Sessions Judges	...	...
District Magistrates	28	11
Additional District Magistrates	3	3
First Class Magistrates with Appellate powers ...	...	§ 3
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.		
Magistrates invested with powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	4	89
Other Stipendiary Magistrates of the 1st class ...	9	204
Stipendiary Magistrates of the 2nd class ...	10	226
Stipendiary Magistrates of the 3rd class ...	4	71
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	1	3
Benches of Honorary Magistrates	...	143
Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	3	1
Total, Burma ...	85	777

* Includes 12 Additional Sessions Judges.
† Includes 6 Additional District Magistrates.
‡ Includes 2 District Magistrates who are also Additional Sessions Judges.
§ Includes 2 who are also invested with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

Statement No. 26 (Criminal)—*Showing the number of Criminal Cases decided in, and Receipts and Charges of the Courts in the Province of Burma for the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 3 and 31.)

Name of Province.	Total number of Criminal Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
	Original.		Appellate.				
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Rs.	Rs.	
Burma.							
Territory subject to the High Court. } Criminal	130,848	5,289	15,515	87	52,46,357	89,45,215	
Total, Burma ...	130,848	5,289	15,515	87	52,46,357	89,45,215	

STATEMENT No. 33—*Showing the General Results of Trials of Criminal cases in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Burma for the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 4, 11, 16, 19, 20 and 25.)

Class of Tribunals.	Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BURMA.								
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.		332	117	199	...	...	16	
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...		214	96	106	...	8	4	
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly		160,638	58,433	87,520	3,119	2,050	9,516	
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates		44,592	8,666	34,517	2	156	1,251	
District and Subdivisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	145,050	1,196	119	1,069	...	2	6	
Chief Magistrates of Districts		1,264	465	643	52	15	89	
Courts of Session		1,902	714	836	166	4	182	
Superior Courts		213	45	149	...	1	18	
Total, Burma ...	145,050	210,351	68,655	125,039	3,339	2,236	11,082	

STATEMENT NO. 34—*Showing the General Results of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal cases in the Province of Burma for the year 1928.* (Paragraphs 5, 6, 13, 14, 17 and 18.)

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
	Number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered.	Sentence reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Pending trial	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BURMA.									
Appeals to—									
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	5,060	881	1,584	860	1,299	284	28	124	
Courts of Session	10,706	6,187	1,219	1,258	1,637	141	66	198	
Superior Courts. By persons convicted ...	2,297	1,015	579	274	279	21	1	128	
Superior Courts. By Government from judgments of acquittal.	33	7	7	...	...	8	...	11	
Total ...	18,096	8,090	3,389	2,392	3,215	454	95	461	
Revisions by—									
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	26,235	12,177	12,177	96	25	639	...	1,121	
Courts of Session	12,131	8,018	3,486	...	4	323	...	300	
Superior Courts	4,448	2,439	570	270	597	281	...	291	
Total ...	42,814	22,634	16,233	366	626	1,243	...	1,712	
Total, Burma ...	60,910	30,724	19,622	2,758	3,841	1,697	95	2,173	

STATEMENT No. 35—*Showing the Nature of Offences Reported and the Number of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Burma for the year 1928.* (Paragraphs 21, 22, 23 and 24.)

Description of Offences.	Number of Cases.			Number of Persons.					Remarks.
	Offences reported.*	Returned as true.*	Brought to trial.*	Under trial including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter VA of the Indian Penal Code	3	1	4	75	3	4	...	68	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI	23	20	27	57	20	28	8	1	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	309	241	294	1,492	563	778	5	146	
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants, Chapter IX ...	168	92	149	217	80	95	...	42	
Offences relating to elections, Chapter IXA	2	2	1	4	...	4	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	1,077	669	1,006	1,394	553	732	16	93	
False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI	1,210	816	1,137	1,469	469	822	34	135	
Offences relating to Coin, Chapter XII	105	71	101	160	69	83	1	7	
Offences relating to Government Stamps, Chapter XII ...	14	10	14	19	6	10	...	3	
Offences relating to Weights and Measures, Chapter XIII...	59	48	55	70	28	41	1	...	
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals, Chapter XIV.	2,486	1,938	2,402	3,593	1,114	2,373	12	94	
Offences relating to Religion, Chapter XV	102	46	80	269	138	89	4	38	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting Life	1,164	936	1,217	1,747	864	623	10	250	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of Miscarriage, Injuries to unborn children, Exposure of infants and the Concealment of births.	25	13	23	32	8	12	...	12	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	11,882	9,349	11,171	19,314	10,058	7,929	68	1,259	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement ...	274	143	218	529	359	130	...	40	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal Force and Assault	2,372	1,551	2,172	3,087	1,516	1,393	5	173	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.	954	511	867	1,661	856	628	21	156	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	642	318	594	768	391	297	6	74	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural Offence	20	9	19	21	10	9	...	2	

Offences against Property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	12,647	9,147	11,822	20,502	8,574	10,117	134	1,677
	Extortion	136	55	97	216	129	57	6	24
	Robbery and Dacoity	1,551	1,137	1,473	3,770	1,866	1,413	79	412
	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	230	145	196	350	138	190	1	21
	Criminal Breach of Trust	2,424	1,192	2,145	2,655	1,138	1,150	37	330
	Receiving of Stolen Property	292	233	291	589	195	358	2	34
	Cheating	1,868	1,036	1,523	2,055	1,181	633	37	204
	Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property ...	106	37	75	129	87	35	...	7
	Mischief	2,068	1,175	1,799	3,463	2,438	826	13	186
	Criminal trespass	9,344	6,231	8,592	15,742	9,300	5,376	55	1,011
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks, Chapter XVIII.		413	270	379	650	299	278	5	68
Criminal Breach of Contracts of services, Chapter XIX ...		7	1	3	9	...	4	...	5
Offences relating to Marriage, Chapter XX		1,194	562	851	1,037	768	169	13	87
Defamation, Chapter XXI		565	329	447	588	409	135	1	43
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance, Chapter XXII		3,812	2,721	3,307	4,973	3,038	1,685	16	234
Total ...		59,548	41,055	54,546	92,697	46,665	38,506	590	6,936
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	Offences under the Excise Act	8,208	7,488	8,167	9,712	1,626	7,884	31	171
	Offences under the Forest Act	2,318	1,971	2,248	3,493	1,017	2,140	155	181
	Offences under the Gambling Act	3,573	2,746	3,426	23,276	8,191	12,827	1,061	1,197
	Offences under the Arms Act and Rules ...	1,199	1,031	1,187	1,290	229	1,013	8	40
	Offences under the Police Act	3,945	3,575	3,897	4,241	436	3,724	24	57
	Offences under the Municipal Act and Rules ...	13,529	12,020	12,081	12,265	1,506	10,046	68	645
	Offences under the Opium Act and Rules ...	3,161	2,853	3,143	3,846	738	2,978	18	112
	Offences under the Railways Act	4,089	3,755	3,954	4,526	464	3,979	34	49
	Offences under the Stamp Act and Rules ...	27	24	25	40	9	31	...	...
	Offences under the Vaccination Act	335	302	330	376	59	306	5	6
	Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ...	12,227	10,606	10,805	11,079	1,400	9,085	68	526
	Offences under other Special and Local Laws ...	32,891	29,050	31,393	40,171	6,315	32,520	174	1,162
Total ...		85,502	75,421	80,656	114,315	21,990	86,533	1,646	4,146
Total, Burma ...		145,050	116,476	135,202	207,012	68,655	125,039	2,236	11,082

* *Note*.—This includes pending cases brought forward from 1927

STATEMENT NO. 36—*Showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*
(Paragraphs

Class of Tribunals. (1)		Number of persons executed. (2)	Number of persons sentenced — Death. (3)	Transportation or Penal servitude. (4)	Imprisonment. (5)	Fine or Forfeiture. (6)	Whipping. (7)	Give Security. (8)
BURMA.								
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.		...	...	48	140	5	...
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.		...	...	30	71	4	...
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.		...	...	19,363	62,588	2,115	2,853
	Benches of Magistrates ...	84	...	...	1,456	32,987	9	2
District and Subdivisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.			...	...	308	323	322	64
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...			...	...	365	160	120	9
Courts of Session			...	168	654	9	23	99
Superior Courts			95	29	22	2	...	...
Total, Burma ...		84	95	197	22,246	96,280	2,598	3,027

* Of these 2,063 were imprison-

Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Burma for the year 1928
4 and 28.)

Fine of Rs. 10 and under.	Fine of Over Rs. 10.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Total Amount of Fines Realized.	Total Amount of Fines Paid as Compensation.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of Fifteen days and under.	Above 15 days to six months.	Above six months to two years.	Above two years.	Remarks.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
72	68	3,223	3,064	385	16	25	7	...	
46	25	1,079	871	122	3	10	17	...	
27,364	35,224	14,35,434	11,57,752	82,071	1,414	8,214	7,386	2,349	
30,690	2,297	1,40,300	1,36,628	7,587	1,421	34	1	...	
112	211	14,965	13,791	453	14	100	171	23	
68	92	32,804	13,852	3,136	42	72	93	158	
4	5	815	315	200	16	27	162	449	
...	2	1,500	1,500	...	...	2	1	19	
58,356	37,924	16,30,121	13,27,773	93,954	2,926*	8,484	7,838	2,998	

ments till the rising of the Court.

II.—Provincial Statements.

A.—*Statement showing the Criminal Business disposed of by the High Court during the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7.)

Description of Cases. (1)		Remaining from 1927. (2)	Filed in 1928. (3)	Disposed of in 1928. (4)	Remaining at the close of 1928. (5)	Average duration. (6)
						Days.
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.						
Sessions Cases		...	29	29	...	58
Total ...		...	29	29	...	58
APPELLATE JURISDICTION.						
Appeals—						
From orders of first class Magistrates in Rangoon and other Magistrates acting under Section 34, C.C.P.	Rangoon	99	1,111	1,155	55	35
	Mandalay	...	127	126	1	
Sessions Courts ...	Rangoon	72	542	562	52	
	Mandalay	2	79	75	6	
By the Local Government against orders of acquittals (all Courts).	Rangoon	1	13	9	5	
	Mandalay	...	3	3	...	
Total ...		174	1,875	1,930	119	35
References—						
For confirmation of sentence of death under section 374, C.C.P.	Rangoon	12	143	140	15	32
	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		12	143	140	15	32

A.—*Statement showing the Criminal Business disposed of by the High Court during the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7)—concld.

Description of Cases. (1)		Remaining from 1927. (2)	Filed in 1928. (3)	Disposed of in 1928. (4)	Remaining at the close of 1928. (5)	Average duration. (6)
						Days.
APPELLATE JURISDICTION—concld.						
Revisions—						
Rangoon ...	... A* ...	45	1,392	1,348	89	19
	B* ...	54	638	620	72	32
Mandalay ...	... A* ...	27	620	612	35	23
	B* ...	8	278	276	10	21
Total ...		134	2,928	2,856	206	23
Miscellaneous Applications—						
Rangoon		5	64	65	4	24
Mandalay		2	61	53	10	9
Total ...		7	125	118	14	17

* A represents cases called on Court's own motion and B other revision cases.

B.—*Statement showing the Results of all Criminal cases reported* (Paragraphs 4, 11, 16, 19, 20,

Courts of Session.	Districts.	Cases.						
		Pending from 1927.	Total before the Court.	Complaints dismissed.	Disposed of after trial.	Shown after trial as false or mistaken.	Pending at the end of 1928.	Duration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Days
	Akyab ...	148	3,273	291	2,841	688	141	19
	Kyaukpyu ...	41	871	87	754	217	30	16
	Sandoway ...	16	815	45	754	129	16	11
Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Hill District of Arakan.	3	39	...	39	7	...	8
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Insein ...	272	3,833	103	3,539	675	191	17
Insein ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Hanthawaddy	189	3,555	176	3,122	643	257	20
	Rangoon ...	2,710	35,375	184	33,935	1,760	1,256	8
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Tharrawaddy	309	7,455	184	6,904	634	367	20
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Pegu ...	591	7,052	315	6,272	1,330	465	25
Pegu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
	Prome ...	95	4,021	141	3,777	503	103	17
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Thayetmyo ...	52	1,715	94	1,539	222	82	20
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Bassein ...	340	6,605	290	6,036	969	279	20
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Henzada ...	177	5,589	238	5,243	638	108	13
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Myaungmya ...	135	3,862	317	3,354	681	191	21
Myaungmya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Ma-ubin ...	200	3,532	189	3,166	506	177	16
Ma-ubin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Pyapôn ...	150	2,894	189	2,550	445	155	25
Pyapôn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Toungoo ...	170	4,074	316	3,464	594	294	25
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
	Thatôn ...	217	3,952	147	3,572	524	233	20
Thatôn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

to the Courts in the Province of Burma during the year **1928.**
21, 22 and 25.)

Persons.						Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	Remarks.
Pending from previous year.	Brought to trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
190	4,277	1,941	2,164	1	171	47	
16	1,298	515	677	15	91	43	
24	1,241	750	475	...	16	61	
17	93	50	40	2	1	56	
1	52	26	26	...	...	50	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
458	5,458	3,159	1,963	12	324	62	
9	78	37	24	...	17	60	
363	5,599	2,647	2,422	30	500	52	
1,842	37,301	31,379	4,730	49	1,143	87	
4	42	15	27	...	...	36	
269	9,380	6,470	2,402	30	478	73	
2	160	46	91	1	22	33	
1,162	10,118	4,845	4,448	23	802	52	
...	136	80	55	...	1	59	
191	6,112	4,116	1,741	43	212	70	
16	63	32	31	...	...	50	
99	2,650	1,503	1,003	3	141	60	
1	38	4	34	...	...	10	
466	10,184	5,775	4,021	19	369	58	
2	50	23	27	...	...	46	
387	8,386	5,454	2,741	11	180	66	
10	83	43	36	...	4	54	
348	7,249	3,267	3,351	157	474	49	
2	72	12	43	...	17	22	
430	5,384	2,844	2,043	4	493	58	
1	57	16	40	...	1	28	
460	5,053	2,309	2,368	23	353	49	
...	49	9	33	...	7	21	
415	5,824	3,056	2,131	50	587	59	
10	106	60	44	...	2	58	
380	5,464	3,213	1,897	4	350	63	
7	31	11	20	...	...	35	

B.—Statement showing the Results of all Criminal cases reported to
(Paragraphs 4, 11, 16, 19,

Courts of Session.	Districts.	Cases.						
		Pending from 1927.	Total before the Courts.	Complaints dismissed.	Disposed of after trial.	Shown after trial as false or mistaken.	Pending at the end of 1928.	Duration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Days.
	Amherst ...	189	4,659	119	4,188	582	352	15
	Salween ...	3	89	2	83	9	4	18
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Tavoy ...	70	1,944	43	1,844	207	57	12
	Mergui ...	98	1,739	69	1,577	246	93	18
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Magwe ...	276	5,360	93	5,079	605	188	15
	Minbu ...	57	2,387	49	2,265	340	73	17
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Meiktila ..	133	2,372	61	2,229	408	82	18
Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Sagaing ...	88	1,697	38	1,556	243	103	20
	Lower Chindwin	115	1,896	46	1,760	267	90	18
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Yamèthin ...	86	4,404	144	4,136	632	124	14
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Shwebo ...	111	2,892	91	2,727	362	74	16
	Katha ...	45	1,119	39	1,046	180	34	20
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Myingyan ...	130	2,932	101	2,702	346	129	16
	Pakôkku ...	115	2,722	93	2,508	342	121	20
Myingyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Mandalay ...	318	6,924	161	6,031	958	732	12
	Kyauksè ...	56	1,194	52	1,091	230	51	20
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	Bhamo ...	12	537	11	513	62	13	15
	Myitkyina ...	26	1,126	13	1,086	75	27	15
	Upper Chindwin	16	527	12	493	53	22	20
Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Chin Hills ...	1	16	...	16	4	...	21
	Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	...	2	...	2	1	...	8
High Court ...	Sessions trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	References ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
TOTAL, BURMA ...		7,760	145,050	4,543	133,793	17,317	6,714	16
1927 ...		7,953	143,918	4,733	131,292	16,974	7,893	15

the Courts in the Province of Burma during the year 1928—concld.
20, 21, 22 and 25.)

Persons.						Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	Remarks.
Pending from previous year.	Brought to trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
328	6,348	3,723	1,975	153	497	62	
8	131	85	39	3	4	68	
...	48	18	7	...	23	72	
117	2,741	1,932	712	22	75	73	
179	2,394	1,343	837	77	137	62	
1	27	15	12	...	...	55	
739	8,926	4,590	3,417	563	356	57	
242	5,200	2,852	1,601	401	346	64	
20	81	29	48	...	4	38	
368	4,067	1,996	1,816	68	187	52	
...	43	19	21	1	2	47	
224	3,337	1,646	1,430	7	254	53	
175	3,454	1,859	1,444	4	147	56	
...	56	38	18	...	...	68	
182	7,062	3,581	3,040	83	358	54	
...	37	15	22	...	...	40	
355	5,003	2,686	2,017	90	210	57	
52	1,711	1,083	563	11	54	65	
5	153	49	42	...	62	53	
269	5,235	2,245	2,673	37	280	46	
323	4,360	2,452	1,643	78	187	60	
4	124	41	69	...	14	37	
436	8,741	5,154	2,578	79	930	67	
92	2,122	1,090	912	39	81	54	
6	89	45	42	...	2	51	
16	700	440	228	11	21	65	
57	1,526	1,016	451	17	42	68	
31	952	576	330	14	32	64	
3	19	7	9	...	3	44	
1	20	7	13	...	...	35	
...	3	1	2	...	...	33	
...	39	18	21	...	...	46	
12	174	131	24	1	18	84	
11,900	207,012	125,039	68,655	2,236	11,082	64	
9,964	206,331	123,248	69,265	1,918	11,900	64	

C.—*Statement showing the Results of Proceedings under the Preventive*

Sessions Divisions and Districts.	Nature of											
	Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security to keep the peace. (1)				Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security for good behaviour, including proceedings under sections 3-7, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919. (2)				Proceedings under section 17, Burma Gambling Act, 1899. (3)			
	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
(1)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Akyab ...	1	1	1	...	216	217	74	137	4	4	2	2
Kyaukpyu	5	19	11	7	33	44	20	15	1	1	1	...
Sandoway	6	8	...	8	11	11	3	8	...	...	...	...
Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insein ...	...	...	...	...	62	62	11	46	1	1	...	1
Insein ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy.	4	4	2	2	26	26	5	21	9	9	...	9
Rangoon ...	4	11	8	3	285	325	94	210	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	71	79	11	68	386	387	42	339	6	6	2	4
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
Pegu ...	1	3	3	...	193	193	61	118	4	4	1	3
Pegu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	145	145	27	116	33	33	5	27
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	25	25	7	18	1	1	1	...
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	124	133	18	112	8	8	4	4
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Henzada ...	2	2	1	1	189	190	35	154	32	32	8	24
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	8	...	...	...	...
Myaungmya	1	9	2	6	205	205	36	152	12	12	1	11
Myaungmya ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Maubin ...	...	...	...	...	41	41	6	30	1	1	...	...
Ma-ubin ...	...	...	...	...	20	20	2	18	...	...	...	...
Pyapon ...	3	3	...	3	91	91	15	71	3	3	...	2
Pyapon ...	...	...	...	...	21	21	1	17	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	145	149	26	109	3	3	...	2
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Thaton ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	4	7	...	...	...	...
Thaton ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	1	1	...	1	76	82	13	66	1	1	1	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Law in the Province of Burma for the year 1928—(Paragraph 26.)

Proceedings.

Proceedings under section 3, Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909. (4)				Proceedings under section 64A, Burma Excise Act, 1917. (5)				Proceedings under section 18, Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, 1919. (6)				Proceedings for breaches of bonds given under heads 1 to 5, inclusive. (7)			
Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons whose bonds were forfeited.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20	20	7	12	2	2	...	2	9	9	1	8	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	21	21	3	17	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	26	26	3	23	...	...	...	...
19	19	1	18	3	3	...	3	50	51	2	41	1	1	...	1
4	5	3	2	3	3	1	2	15	15	2	11	...	...	...	...
38	38	7	31	2	2	1	1	132	132	7	123	1	1	...	1
2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	38	40	5	35	...	...	...	...
28	30	8	19	7	7	2	5	41	42	4	36	...	...	...	...
29	34	5	24	18	19	...	18	16	16	...	16	2	4	...	4
31	31	8	23	1	1	...	1	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	...
13	13	1	11	3	3	...	2	20	20	...	20	1	2	...	2
19	19	2	13	4	4	...	3	20	20	3	17	...	...	...	...
4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	14	14	1	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	10	10	...	10	48	68	47	19
3	3	...	2	3	3	1	2	19	19	3	13	3	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—*Statement showing the Results of Proceedings under the Preventive*

Sessions, Divisions and Districts.	Nature of (1) Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, Security to keep the peace.				(2) Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security for good behaviour, including proceedings under sections 3-7, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919.				(3) Proceedings under section 17, Burma Gambling Act, 1899.			
	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Tavoy ...	1	1	1	...	20	20	5	14	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	1	1	...	1	13	18	7	9	1	1	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe ...	2	2	...	2	199	234	19	196	3	3	...	3
Minbu ...	2	2	...	2	91	91	10	81	1	6	6	...
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila ...	2	21	...	21	59	59	15	44	1	1	...	1
Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	39	43	12	15	...	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin.	2	2	1	1	37	39	7	31	4	4	...	2
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	282	282	85	195	4	4	1	3
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo ...	7	12	6	6	109	128	41	86	7	10	...	10
Katha ...	3	5	...	5	51	51	3	42	3	3	1	1
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	...	...	...	74	77	15	56	6	6	...	6
Pakokku ...	...	...	...	...	193	193	27	158	2	2	...	2
Myingyan ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
Mandalay ...	3	18	18	...	41	48	17	29	2	2	1	1
Kyaukse ...	...	...	...	...	36	39	15	24	2	2	1	1
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Myitkyina...	1	1	...	1	6	6	2	3	...	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	5	5	1	4	21	22	1	19	...	...	...	...
Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chin Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Burma ...	128	210	66	142	3,649	3,801	788	2,829	157	165	36	121
Total for 1927 ...	139	236	72	119	3,970	4,073	699	3,162	239	340	141	190

Law in the Province of Burma for the year 1928. (Paragraph 26.)

Proceedings.

Proceedings under section 3, Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909. (4)				Proceedings under section 64A, Burma Excise Act, 1917. (5)				Proceedings under section 18, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919. (6)				Proceedings for breaches of bonds given under heads 1 to 5, inclusive. (7)			
Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons whose bonds were forfeited.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6	6	2	4	12	12	...	12	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	8	7	7	...	6	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	19	19	1	18	5	10	6	4
9	9	1	7	1	1	...	1	30	30	3	27	27	50	23	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	9	1	1	...	1	15	15	3	11	3	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	21	10	10	2	2	...	2	20	20	3	17	5	12	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	12	12	2	10	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
26	26	1	25	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	13	13	...	13	12	12	1	11	12	12	...	8
4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	16	16	1	13	3	8	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
326	334	64	252	102	104	8	92	620	624	52	550	111	181	82	90
395	399	75	301	186	190	29	151	742	748	63	665	45	74	14	56

D.—*Statement showing the number of persons concerned in cases decided under the Miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code except those under Chapter VIII in the Province of Burma during* 1928. (Paragraph 27.)

Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and section 485.	Proceedings against Local nuisance, Chapter X.	Possession, Chapter XII.	Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332.	Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII.	Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure.
		Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arakan	Akyab ...	...	...	31	10	...	277	33	...
	Kyaukpyu ...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	4	...	68	4	...
Hill District of Arakan.	Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Insein ...	Insein ...	...	...	2	14	...	17	90	...
Hanthawaddy.	Hanthawaddy	...	...	16	...	...	58	60	17
	Rangoon ...	...	...	1	6	...	104	194	1
Tharrawaddy.	Tharrawaddy	...	1	36	3	...	96	221	2
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	...	...	45	6	...	153	286	...
Prome ...	Prome ...	*2	*7	...	...	...	151	35	5
Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	...	...	2	1	*1	105	3	7
Bassein ...	Bassein ...	...	...	15	26	...	72	82	...
Henzada ...	Henzada ...	...	...	...	5	...	67	66	...
Myaungmya	Myaungmya	...	...	218	8	...	33	174	...
Ma-ubin ...	Ma-ubin ...	...	...	14	4	...	26	61	...
Pyapôn ...	Pyapôn ...	...	...	64	3	...	42	139	...
Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	49	...
Thatôn ...	Thatôn ...	...	...	11	14	...	273	68	...
Amherst	Amherst ...	...	...	16	4	*1	152	28	...
	Salween ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	Tavoy ...	1	...	...	...	*1	130	9	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	3	...	73	2	...

* Disposed of by the Sessions Court.

D.—*Statement showing the number of persons concerned in cases decided under the Miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code except those under Chapter VIII in the Province of Burma during* 1928—concld. (Paragraph 27.)

Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and section 485.	Proceedings against Local nuisance, Chapter X.	Possession, Chapter XII.	Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332.	Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII.	Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure.
		Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Magwe	Magwe ...	...	...	...	3	...	103	51	...
	Minbu ...	...	2	18	1	...	55	50	...
Meiktila	Meiktila ...	...	...	3	7	...	149	66	...
Sagaing	Sagaing ...	...	6	...	4	...	211	20	6
	Lower Chindwin.	...	...	...	8	...	275	26	...
Yamèthin	Yamèthin ...	...	...	4	18	*1	114	59	...
Shwebo	Shwebo ...	...	2	...	10	...	292	25	4
	Katha ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	15	...
Myingyan	Myingyan ...	...	...	...	2	...	208	†18	14
	Pakôkku ...	...	...	10	2	...	145	29	...
Mandalay	Mandalay ...	...	...	44	1	*1	256	‡46	...
	Kyauksè ...	...	...	18	14	...	122	12	...
Frontier	Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...
	Myitkyina ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...
	Upper Chindwin.	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
	Chin Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	High Court	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
TOTAL, BURMA ...		3	21	568	181	8	4,081	2,048	56
1927 ...	...	10	119	529	159	17	4,084	1,705	53

* Disposed of by the Sessions Court.
† Includes six persons disposed of by the Sessions Court.
‡ Includes twelve persons disposed of by the Sessions Court.

E.—*Statement showing the Results of Appeals and Revisions in*
(Paragraphs 5, 6, 13,

Courts of Session.	Courts of District Magistrates.	Number of							
		Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts excluding those who died, escaped or whose cases were transferred to other Courts.		Appeals or applications rejected summarily.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing including sentence enhanced.		Percentage of sentence or order confirmed and sentences enhanced to the total disposed of	
		Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Akyab ...	202	847	50	783	54	13	52	99
	Kyaukpyu ...	42	611	12	511	7	41	45	91
	Sandoway ...	64	433	26	413	1	...	45	99
Arakan ...	...	491	648	298	567	16	9	64	97
...	Hill District of Arakan.	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	100
Hill District of Arakan.	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	100	100
...	Insein ...	120	1,211	14	...	76	1,155	75	99
Insein ...	...	454	691	292	352	27	307	72	95
...	Hanthawaddy	163	268	26	234	39	28	43	98
...	Rangoon ...	23	526	2	447	11	28	56	90
Hanthawaddy	...	346	465	237	447	21	18	75	100
...	Tharrawaddy	384	1,252	144	210	87	898	60	98
Tharrawaddy	...	880	936	431	455	128	442	67	97
...	Pegu ...	183	1,454	39	1,305	50	74	49	96
Pegu ...	...	654	559	375	551	67	1	69	98
...	Prome ...	138	1,023	47	651	34	330	59	96
Prome ...	...	471	651	253	409	62	215	67	95
...	Thayetmyo	104	892	10	837	57	22	66	97
Thayetmyo	...	290	336	201	191	23	140	77	98
...	Bassein ...	206	713	44	221	65	409	56	93
Bassein ...	...	569	892	360	302	65	561	75	97
...	Henzada ...	196	1,485	76	1,338	38	6	60	99
Henzada ...	...	555	212	307	197	49	5	65	96
...	Myaungmya	139	1,882	6	1,528	41	30	34	98
Myaungmya	...	560	1,737	329	1,658	86	22	76	99
...	Ma-ubin ...	156	664	15	596	76	45	60	98
Ma-ubin ...	...	289	24	180	4	36	1	75	24
...	Pyapôn ...	150	698	23	14	50	635	50	94
Pyapôn ...	...	378	172	211	93	38	73	66	97
...	Toungoo ...	174	599	17	6	59	548	44	93
Toungoo ...	...	439	505	297	446	16	58	71	99
...	Thatôn ...	198	622	6	435	54	114	30	92
Thatôn ...	...	363	380	268	331	40	27	86	97

Criminal Cases in the Province of Burma for the year 1928.
14, 17 and 18.

Persons.

Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.		Sentence reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		New trial or further enquiry ordered.		Referred for revision to the High Court.		Pending trial.		Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
Appeals. (11)	Revisions. (12)	Appeals. (13)	Revisions. (14)	Appeals. (15)	Revisions. (16)	Appeals. (17)	Revisions. (18)	Appeals. (19)	Revisions. (20)	Appeals. (21)	Revisions. (22)	Appeals. (23)	Revisions. (24)
21	...	58	...	...	...	17	4	...	2	2	45	7	8
3	...	16	1	...	...	4	39	...	15	...	4	11	7
17	...	14	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	4	14	7	12
54	...	109	...	...	...	9	3	...	10	5	59	7	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
26	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	...	49	13	29
47	...	73	...	...	...	1	13	...	18	14	1	7	9
34	...	38	2	7	1	7	1	...	2	12	...	13	16
6	...	4	...	...	1	...	17	...	30	...	3	9	10
35	...	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	9	5
44	3	62	2	...	16	42	...	...	4	5	119	8	8
135	...	126	...	...	...	21	14	...	7	39	18	11	3
17	16	69	1	1	...	7	23	...	21	...	14	9	8
76	...	107	1	3	...	14	...	...	6	12	...	11	14
7	...	49	...	...	...	1	4	...	35	...	3	14	4
70	...	72	...	...	...	14	8	...	12	...	7	11	6
15	3	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	30	14	6
27	...	33	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	1	...	11	4
44	13	39	...	...	...	3	26	...	2	11	42	11	8
55	...	76	...	...	...	7	14	...	4	6	11	14	5
29	...	46	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	5	132	9	5
75	...	119	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	5	2	8	9
32	...	58	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	2	296	9	24
52	...	70	...	...	6	6	1	...	1	17	49	9	6
15	...	39	...	...	4	8	8	...	1	3	10	11	9
30	...	40	...	...	...	2	11	...	5	1	3	12	31
39	...	34	6	...	...	...	32	...	2	4	9	23	3
46	...	74	1	...	...	5	1	...	2	4	2	14	17
24	14	65	6	...	...	6	18	...	6	3	1	11	3
51	...	66	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	7	15
18	...	112	1	...	30	2	11	5	7	1	24	12	6
9	...	39	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	7	14	10	4

E.—*Statement showing the Results of Appeals and Revisions in* (Paragraphs 5, 6, 13,

Courts of Session.	Courts of District Magistrates.	Number of: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts excluding those who died, escaped or whose cases were transferred to other Courts.		Appeals or applications rejected summarily.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing including sentence enhanced.		Percentage of sentence or order confirmed and sentence enhanced to the total disposed of.	
		Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
...	Amherst ...	155	626	10	238	78	359	57	96
...	Salween ...	9	21	2	14	3	7	55	100
Amherst ...	...	278	429	130	243	85	146	78	91
...	Tavoy ...	202	715	87	...	16	705	52	99
...	Mergui ...	69	522	37	15	3	489	58	97
Tavoy ...	...	301	321	164	261	30	17	68	92
...	Magwe ...	286	678	31	...	93	583	43	96
...	Minbu ...	224	750	8	...	56	709	30	97
Magwe ...	...	711	642	400	399	129	224	74	100
...	Meiktila ..	164	1,315	29	2	57	1,269	53	98
Meiktila ...	...	184	701	114	...	11	659	69	99
...	Sagaing ...	129	350	19	6	30	313	40	96
...	L. Chindwin	107	458	16	...	47	451	62	98
Sagaing ...	...	415	43	229	11	57	14	70	62
...	Yamèthin ...	163	920	...	...	75	884	49	97
Yamèthin...	...	327	260	220	244	25	6	75	96
...	Shwebo ...	190	610	6	524	110	19	61	99
...	Katha ...	59	328	10	299	27	...	62	95
Shwebo ...	...	508	335	208	202	93	79	60	96
...	Myingyan ...	114	902	16	...	39	866	49	98
...	Pakôkku ...	158	1,226	13	1,155	39	...	36	97
Myingyan...	...	605	820	386	357	56	441	74	98
...	Mandalay ...	56	422	4	369	18	13	40	97
...	Kyauksè ...	98	306	4	...	45	291	50	96
Mandalay...	...	396	350	179	280	53	19	61	85
...	Bhamo ...	21	185	7	1	6	180	61	98
...	Myitkyina ...	37	256	3	...	5	244	42	98
...	U. Chindwin	147	439	22	...	38	421	41	95
Frontier ...	...	173	21	116	18	5	2	73	95
...	Chin Hills ...	1	7	...	6	...	...	...	85
...	Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	High Court	2,329	4,448	1,022	2,439	602	712	74	75
TOTAL, BURMA ...		18,001	42,814	8,090	22,634	3,405	16,378	65	95
Corresponding figures for 1927.		16,836	40,984	7,685	23,086	3,199	14,232	67	94

G.B.C.P.O.—No. 24, H.C.R., 15-10-29—310.

Criminal Cases in the Province of Burma for the year 1928—concld.
14, 17 and 18).

Persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.		Sentence reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		New trial or further enquiry ordered.		Referred for revision to the High Court.		Pending trial.			
Appeals. (11)	Revisions. (12)	Appeals. (13)	Revisions. (14)	Appeals. (15)	Revisions. (16)	Appeals. (17)	Revisions. (18)	Appeals. (19)	Revisions. (20)	Appeals. (21)	Revisions. (22)	Appeals. (23)	Revisions. (24)
12	4	38	...	...	...	17	9	...	11	...	5	15	14
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2
25	...	32	1	...	...	2	1	...	36	4	2	7	8
58	...	39	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	2	11	5
25	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	11	...	2	7	11
49	...	39	...	...	...	1	8	...	17	18	18	11	4
60	...	101	...	..	...	...	...	1	24	...	71	8	16
73	...	74	...	...	1	5	8	...	12	8	20	15	15
72	...	100	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	19	18	21
23	4	2	...	46	...	4	12	...	3	3	25	14	16
14	...	40	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	38	7	2
5	2	69	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	5	21	21	8
11	...	19	...	...	...	9	3	...	4	5	...	15	8
63	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	3	20	9
22	22	48	...	...	...	8	5	...	2	10	7	12	15
26	...	47	...	3	2	5	2	...	4	1	2	6	17
37	...	35	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	61	9	13
17	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	12	...	13	20	19
91	...	91	...	2	...	4	4	6	7	13	43	14	26
24	...	28	...	...	...	5	9	...	6	2	21	14	7
36	3	...	...	56	2	...	7	...	20	14	39	14	12
76	...	74	...	...	...	4	3	...	10	9	9	11	4
10	2	23	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	28	11	11
11	1	35	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	2	7	6
56	...	90	...	...	...	1	3	...	48	17	...	14	6
2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	15
1	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	9	8
40	7	46	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	16	10
24	...	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	7	...	16	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
274	270	279	597	4	12	9	127	...	...	139	291	35	23
2,392	366	3,215	626	122	75	299	520	17	503	461	1,712	15	12
2,129	572	2,836	517	118	133	189	374	9	551	671	1,519	15	16